MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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BY W. G. HARDING.

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SATURDAY - - - OCTOBER 27

If Webster Davis did get $125,000 for his Boer sympathy it was too much.

General Joe Wheeler refuses to jump up and crack his heels together for either candidate.

Four years hence Mr. Monnett will probably be wandering back for a piece of fatted calf.

Judge Cantril, we understand, stands ready to still further reduce the Republican vote in Kentucky.

Ex-Senator Peffer is making Republican speeches in this state. This is a rare treat for the Ohio wind.

Slater Helen Gougar has no doubt about Bryan carrying those states which she has been able to reach with her voice.

The campaign would have to be prolonged indefinitely to give all those who want to be spellbound by Uncle Mark a chance.

Mr. John R. McLean is edging into the political game with the expectation of being on hand when the senatorial jackpot comes up.

The Democratic Bucyrus News stands ready to hold the net under any more Republicans who desire to imitate Mr. Monnett's flop.

The only interruptions which annoyed public speakers during the present campaign have come from hoodlums and college students.

Hon. Frank S. Monnett thinks Mr. Bryan will carry Ohio. It would be interesting to know whether he reached this conclusion before or after flopping.

Hon. Don M. Dickinson, postmaster general under Cleveland, is out for McKinley. He bases his desertion of Bryan upon a couple of columns of good reasons.

Uncle Mark Hanna's act of going to Lincoln and depositing a few thoughts on Mr. Bryan's own doorstep will go on record as one of the nerviest performances of the campaign.

Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, not having been very greatly interested in the campaign, isn't quite able to see upon what grounds Chairman Jones and the other enthusiasts base their hopes of Democratic success.

Ex-Attorney General Monnett had the nerve to go right into the town of Bowling Green and talk anti-Standard oilism. Old Democratic farmers up that way, who use octopus grease on their boots, didn't like Frank's hot air.

One of the Star's Democratic exchanges is inclined to speculate as to where the "silent vote" will go this year. We believe the "silent vote" will be deposited in a Princeton, New Jersey, ballot box and counted for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Senator Pettigrew thinks he drove Senator Hanna out of South Dakota and Senator Hanna thinks he has put that state in the Republican column. The campaign is now at that stage where everybody is thinking pretty well of his own importance. We shall get the returns later.

The length, breadth and thickness of the Republican campaign "corruption fund" is frightening our handsome friend Beebe of the Mt. Gilead Register nearly out of his patent leathers. If we remember correctly it was our handsome friend who last fall snuggled up to the idea that Mr. John R. McLean had piles of money.

Hon. Daniel W. Locke, Republican nominee for congress in this district, is going right along with his campaign with as much enthusiasm as though there was no such thing as a 5,000 Democratic majority against him. If there is a Republican landslide this year, and such a thing is not beyond the bounds of possibility, Locke will be entitled to a ride on the crest of it.

Bryan calls the "full dinner pail" proposition an "argument to the belly." When Dr. Norton was here the other day three times in rapid succession he pronounced the "full dinner pail" "an insult to the intelligence of the American people." If these Democratic statesmen don't get together and reconcile their statements the people are likely to go to the polls without a clear knowledge as to where the seat of their intelligence is located.

The story that Hanna offered $150,000 for Towne's political influence is a good joke on the sagacity of Hanna.

Chairman Jones says "I have no doubt of the election of Mr. Bryan." Certainly not. According to Jones Bryan is already elected. He was elected in 1896, in fact, not because he got a majority of the votes, but because Jones said so. Jones has re-elected Bryan every day since the campaign opened. It is Jones' daily exercise to carry enough states to give Bryan the vote of the electoral college. It would be seen at once that something was wrong if the Jones daily bulletin failed to appear. Jones knows this, and he appreciates the responsibility that rests with the national chairman of his party, who is expected to contribute to Democratic hope. As a predictor of victory Jones is a persistent peach.

A statesman is dead. Hon. John Sherman's life has been conspicuously linked with the affairs of this government for forty-three years, during which time he served the nation faithfully. Alive and active in public affairs he was the subject of much partisan abuse, which no man of his prominence could hope to escape. Dead—he will be remembered as a brilliant statesman, a grand product of the Buckeye state, upon which he reflected the luster of his genius. Though few men have received so many honors in public life, it is well known that the goal of Sherman's ambition was never reached. The presidency, for which he was eminently fitted, when it seemed almost within his grasp, always eluded him like a phantom. Fate had decreed otherwise. The powers that control the political destinies of men made the one honor to which he aspired impossible of attainment. However, it is the honor of comparative few men to die leaving a record of greater public service in behalf of the material advancement of a great nation.

The Washington Post does not believe that serious frauds will be perpetrated or attempted by either Democrats or Republicans in those states—New York, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana—which the Democrats claim they will carry unless Republicans, by purchasing votes and falsifying returns, defeat them. The Post says:

Who is going to buy votes when they cannot be assured that they will be delivered? Who will invest money in the promise of a creature who is base enough to sell his vote? In the second place, The Post has more respect for the average Democrat than is shown by those Democratic organs and politicians who speak of him as a marketable commodity. Any attempt at wholesale corruption would prove a boomerang.

This cry of fraud is being generally interpreted as the advance cry of defeat. The fact that it was raised simultaneously all along the line leaves no doubt that it is the invention of Democratic managers and promulgated as a last desperate effort to turn the tide against their opponents. But it will fall far short of success. The people are too familiar with the old cry to be stampeded by it.

The motto displayed back of the speaker's stand at Friday's Democratic political meeting must have bothered a great many minds in the vast audience. "I am an American" was the only motto in sight. But why was it there, and who did it refer to? The average thoughtful citizen might well wonder what necessity demanded such a motto. Are we not all Americans? Why label anybody? If it was intended for Mr. Bryan, below whose picture it was suspended, it was a superfluous declaration. We all know Mr. Bryan is an American. It wouldn't seem necessary to tag him, like a marked-down piece of calico at a bargain-counter sale. If it referred to the janitor of the court house, why he's an American. Dr. Norton, who stood beneath the motto, is an American. Mr. Weaver is an American. The joyous inebriate who reeled in unison with the undulating waves of Norton eloquence is an American. All those grand old grey-bearded Jeffersonian Democrats who occupied the speaker's stand are Americans. Perhaps the motto was patterned after Hon. Dave Hill's famous remark—"I am a Democrat!" which declaration would not have been very appropriate Friday. Had the Hill motto been used, there is no telling what trouble would have ensued. Ex-Governor Weaver might have wanted a banner, also, inscribed with "I am a Populist," or, "I am a Greenbacker." Chairman Billy Scofield might have desired his motto to read: "I am still a Democrat." Dr. Norton might have preferred "I am everything." Some men in the audience might have favored being declared gold Democrats—on the Q. T.; others would have desired to be hailed as sacred-ratio devotees, and don't you forget it. So that, after all, the motto—"I am an American," was probably the best under the circumstances. It had no meaning that didn't apply to Democrats, Republicans, Populists, Prohibitionists, or to the members of any other party.

A Diversified Market Report.

It is one of the Star's ambitions to be able to recognize the product of genius whenever it runs across it. This is not always an easy matter, and when we fail to see a good thing in time to exploit it, let it here be recorded that nine times out of ten it is an error of judgment and not of the heart. That the reader may understand what we are talking about we here quote a paragraph from the market report as published in our esteemed local cotemporary, the Mirror:

Toledo, O., Oct. 22.—Wheat 76½c; Dec. 76½c; May 82½c. Seed dull and lower; Oct. 67; Dec. 67; March 65. As wheat declines Bryan's chances of election evidently improve.

The average reader may not need the explanation of this paper to discover that the above is an innovation, but we can not resist pointing out the beauties of the conception, neither can we refrain from congratulating the parent of the bright thought. We believe that the idea of throwing a few editorial comments in among market quotations is original with the Mirror. As to the particular instance quoted above it matters not whether the decline in wheat improves Mr. Bryan's chances or not. It is the system of lugging extraneous matter into dull market reports that fascinates us. Nothing approaching it has ever been done before. The nearest thing to it may be found in the almanacs issued by patent medicine firms. Anybody who has ever read these publications will no doubt recall some bonmot he found sandwiched in between short stories telling what Pulverizer's Purgative pellets will do to the alimentary duct, etc. The Mirror may have taken the idea for its market report editorials from the almanac, but we at least feel sure that the adaptation of it is original.

The Star does not wish to be considered as offering these remarks in the line of criticism. Far from it. We only wish to mention the possibilities that the Mirror method unfolds to the Democratic party organ, and give an idea how the sordid commercialism of the daily market report may be cultivated by political sentiments inspired by lofty patriotism. Following the Mirror idea to its natural sequence we would have market reports something after this style:

New York, Oct. 24.—Pork quiet; mess 13.50 @ 14.75. As pork goes so goes the president's Oriental pigtail policy.

Lard—Easy; steam rendered 7.50. The more lard produced the more Congressman Norton will have to his hair when he gets there.

Butter—Strong; moderate demand; state dairy 16 @ 22; creamery 17 @ 23½. If prosperity is here, as the Republicans claim, why don't people butter their bread on both sides?

Tallow—Quiet and greasy; city 5⅝ @ 5¾; country 4½. "The constitution follows the flag!"

Eggs—Active; state 20 @ 22; western 16½ @ 21. Whom he can not coerce Mark Hanna will buy. He has a thirty billion dollar campaign fund with which to corrupt us Democrats.

East Buffalo, Oct. 24.—Cattle—Receipts light; steers 4.60 @ 4.95; heifers 4.40 @ 4.60. Patriots, take the hint by the horns and crush out this monster of imperialism which has its cloven foot on the neck of the prostrate republic!

Sheep—Tops 2.45 @ 2.90; culls to good 1.75 @ 2.50. Democrats, stand by Bryan; he voted for free wool; vote for the man who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

These are mere suggestions of course to show whither the Democratic organ press will soon be drifting, if it takes the Mirror's diversified wheat market report as a sample.

For an English view of America, the following from an address by Sir Robert Giffen, before the Manchester Statistical society last week, will do:

"The United States has compelled her recognition as a world power and the most powerful of all, so far as her population and resources are concerned. It really has a greater European population than any European state. Its pre-eminence cannot be questioned."

Sir Robert, however, is but confirming an opinion Uncle Sam already has of himself. By starting out with the grand purpose of performing a humane duty, releasing from oppression the people of Cuba, the United States took the first step toward becoming a world power. History was made very fast, and the map of the world underwent many changes. The United States expanded, and with its growth came increased responsibilities which have been met, and always will be met, fearlessly and courageously, in spite of the pullers and haulers against a Greater America. When the first shot was fired across the bow of a Spanish vessel the United States assumed a place among the nations of the world which it had never before occupied. By the faith and patriotism and fearlessness of the American people the position will be maintained.

The young man who wrote the following in an exchange is not bothering himself about politics. Listen: "The autumn is wonderously beautiful and the spunky atmosphere sort of shades the earth into a hazy tint that is the softest and most beautiful color of all. The fruits are ripened, the harvest is being gathered. The man goes to work with a song in his heart. The merry laugh of the hunting party is heard, the whistle of the farmer lad is in the hazy air. A halo of glory seems to rest over this season. The end is come, the fruits are the crown, the labor is ended, the season is drawing to a close, the chilling frosts of winter are coming, the goal is at hand." That's pretty enough to frame.

No one wants a coroner, but if he has to have one the least is none too good for any citizen of Marion county. Dr. James Wilson McMurray, a young soldier of the Spanish-American war, is the Republican candidate. Vote for him and he will never sit on you unless the law requires it.

Senator Spooner, in a Republican speech at Elgin, Ill., gave the country a new campaign epigram: "I believe that we should choose a president because we want him, not because he wants it."

The 1900
Double-Breasted Sack Coat

The popular Fall and Winter garment for business and every day wear.

NEAT FITTING, WARM, CONVENIENT, STYLISH.

Our line for the coming season is greater than ever. Over 50 styles to select from in all the latest fabrics—Worsteds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Cassimeres.

In Adler or Alfred Benjamin make—$10.50, $13.50, $15.00.

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Those $2.50 Vestee Suits

have been moving fast and soon sizes will be broken.

Six Different Styles to Select From at the Popular Price of $2.50.

All button in front and have separate shields—4 pieces.

We honestly believe they are better than many suits sold in the city at one dollar more price, anyhow we would like to have you compare them with the $3.50 Vestee Suits sold in other stores.

Sizes 3 to 8 yrs.

Kleinmaiers,

On the Corner.

What of the County Ticket?

The Marion county voter has probably made up his mind what national ticket he will support. He may have decided to follow his party predilections when it comes to choosing state officers, but what of the county ticket? Has he given that important matter the due consideration it deserves? The Republicans this year present a thoroughly praiseworthy list of candidates for office. The ticket is short:

For commissioner—R. R. Davis of Prospect.

For recorder—R. M. Davis of Salt Rock.

For infirmary director—J. R. Ellmaker of Waldo.

For coroner—Dr. James Wilson McMurray of Marion.

There's nothing the matter with that ticket collectively or individually. There is not a confirmed office-seeker in the bunch. The nominations of these men were unsolicited by themselves. There was no pulling and hauling and campaigning by a single nominee to get a nomination. In the judgment of the convention they were chosen according to fitness, picked out as most eminently qualified to serve the public in the capacity for which they were nominated.

Mr. Davis comes from a locality—the prosperous and hustling southern part of the county—which the retirement of Mr. Pinetrook leaves without a representative on the board of commissioners. If the public wants to give the southern part of the county representation on the board, Davis is the man to vote to. While the Democratic primary system of making nominations is in vogue the hope of getting a fair distribution of public servants rests with the Republican party.

Mr. Davis, the Republican candidate for recorder, is a young man. He did not seek the nomination, but Republicans recognized his fitness and made him their candidate. They feel justified in asking for him the unqualified consideration of voters.

For infirmary director J. R. Ellmaker—Uncle Jerry—makes an ideal candidate. The importance of having the board filled with capable and conscientious men has forced itself upon the people during the past few years. The possibility of taking advantage of laws that admit of diversified interpretation exists upon the incumbent the strictest integrity, or a loose way of running up expense accounts is likely to follow. Mr. Ellmaker would bring to the board the painstaking care of a frugal and successful farmer. He possesses rare intelligence and would make a splendid official.

Dr. James Wilson McMurray, candidate for coroner, completes the ticket. Dr. McMurray is a young practicing physician, popular and energetic. He was one of the "Bully Boys" who served with company G in the Porto Rican campaign.

The ticket is worth thinking about twice before voting. County officers are the public servants with whom the people come in direct contact. It is of the utmost importance that the best possible selections be made. Every citizen of the county has the right to expect the best service he can get. He wants the county business transacted satisfactorily. It is his duty to look about him when going to the polls to choose the men who are to transact his business for him. The Republicans this year offer a ticket in which they have great faith.

The Independent Voter.

The independent voter is a power in county politics. It is he who corrects evils in the management of county affairs, breaks up political rings, and says to the dominant political party, thus far shalt thou go and no farther. With this power comes responsibility and duty. One of the independent voter's duties is to break up official rings which become bold and arrogant when they have the encouragement of big majorities. The independent voter can prevent these big majorities by joining the minority. A small majority is a nightmare to the official who might have a tendency to become careless about the interests of the taxpaying public; it is a nightmare to the party, and has an influence in bringing about good nominations. Official shortcomings are infrequent in counties, Democrat or Republican, where political margins are narrow. The independent voter can put the expensive expert examiner out of the business if he wants to do it.

One of the grand old men of Marion county is Uncle Jerry Ellmaker. What a splendid acquisition he would be to the board of infirmary directors. The indigent and helpless of the county require intelligent public guardianship. The people want the unfortunates cared for, but they desire it done judiciously and without waste. Mr. Ellmaker would bring to the infirmary board the experiences acquired through a successful career on the farm, fraught with lessons that teach economy. He has a big heart and a well-balanced mind.

The chances are, too, that if Towne had really been offered $100,000 and a senatorship by Hanna the public might never have heard of it.

McCLAINS

CHEER UP

with a BORN RANGE. Were sold at $50.00, but now

$37.50

They keep satisfaction and contentment in the home. Always on time and perfectly right.

In baseball it is a good plan to bunch your hits, but it is not best to bunch your county commissioners—get too many of them located in one section of the county. If R. R. Davis of Prospect township is defeated a wide scope of territory in the southern portion of the county will be without a representative on the board of commissioners. The danger of such a situation lies in the possibility that one section of the county may be favored at the expense of the other.

The Republican candidate for county recorder is R. M. Davis, a bright young school teacher of Morral. Davis is adapted to the work of the recorder's office.

M. J. and W. Harriman will give a public sale at the farm residence near Essex Thursday, November 1. A large lot of stock and implements is to be sold.

CORN HUSKING

Is About Finished in the Vicinity of Gurley.

Gurley, Oct. 25.—John Schneider and family of Marion visited with Mr. and Mrs. Endicott Sunday.

Lee Ramsbottom visited in Marion last Saturday and Sunday.

Work has begun on the Glade Run ditch, which is being straightened and cleaned.

Mrs. Luvisi, who has been visiting since last Friday with her daughter, Mrs. W. L. Kerr of Marion returned home Tuesday.

Corn-husking is progressing rapidly. The farmers report a large yield.

Messrs. Gus Luvisi and George Coulter spent a pleasant afternoon at Mr. Cliff Hoch's last Sunday.

Mr. Luvisi went to Marion on business last Monday.

Mr. N. M. Dutton has erected a large dry shed to be used for the purpose of curing for his broom corn.

Mrs. Dickason and son have been visiting with Mrs. Dickason's daughter, Mrs. John Kholm of Marion.

CLEAN AND WHOLESOME

From First to Last Is Broadhurst's "Why Smith Left Home."

In writing "Why Smith Left Home" the author, George H. Broadhurst, has given to the stage a clean, wholesome and highly entertaining farce. Like its predecessor, "What Happened to Jones," the fun hinges on a series of domestic complications, but with no suspicion of smuttiness about it. This is something on which Broadhurst prides himself. His plays are exceptionally free from the vulgar suggestion, unwholesome tendencies of the modern stage. A strong cast, including Douglass Flint, Rose Hubbard, Bessie Redding, Nellie Maskell, Augustus Mortimer, Lizzie May Ulmer, Frederick Roberts, Frank Craven, Eleanor La Salle, Jennie Eagle, Bessie Brown and Charlotte Love, will be seen in the forthcoming engagement at the Grand Wednesday evening of "Why Smith Left Home."

AT COCHRANTON

The Joseph Pfeiffer Sunday-School Class Is Entertained.

Mr. Joseph Pfeiffer of Cochranton entertained his Sunday-school class Thursday evening. It was the occasion of his fifty-fourth birthday anniversary. The class is composed of young men who were entertained with their host. During the evening a banquet was served.

Mr. Addison Bain, superintendent of the schools was also a guest of Mr. Pfeiffer.

Two of the Belmont millionaires have been nominated by Tammany for congress in New York city. Yet Mr. Bryan claims to stand for the "plain people!"

The Chinese government dodges the point with an agility which reminds one of Mr. Bryan's dodging from one issue to another.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, "One cent a dose."

A MARION CITIZEN

Takes to Himself a Better Half in the Little City of Mt. Gilead Last Week.

A HORRIBLE DEATH AT DELAWARE

Mr. and Mrs. Y. P. Berry Celebrate Their Golden Wedding Wednesday at Their Residence Two Miles West of Cardington—A Number of Deaths in Morrow County.

Cardington, Oct. 26.—Lawrence Mueller, an aged gentleman residing three miles west of here, sold his farm Saturday, and will, in the near future, move to Marion.

Wm. B. Kennear of Marion was in Cardington on business Thursday.

Joel Plant of the soldiers' home at Dayton is visiting his brother, Levi, in Richland township.

John F. Piersch of Martel was in Cardington on business.

Mrs. Norman Finetrock and daughter returned to Prospect Friday after spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Claflin of Cardington.

Miss Katie Weber of Richland township spent several days last week with Mrs. Mary Loyer in Cardington.

J. F. White was in Marion on business Saturday.

Hugh Lisse of Marion spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roppe in Cardington.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Jenner of Richland township Sunday.

Miss Lena Mack of Marion is spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scribner in Cardington.

Mrs. Louisa Romans, aged eighty-seven years, died Sunday evening at her home in Cardington. Nine years ago she fell and broke her hip and was never able to walk since then.

Mr. Leroy Key of Marion and Miss Laura Hillbolt of Mt. Gilead were married Thursday of last week.

A large barn belonging to Ed. Shumaker near Ashley was destroyed by fire Monday night.

Mt. Gilead will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Odd Fellow lodge at that place next Friday evening.

A party of Mt. Gilead ladies, members of the W. R. C., drove over to Marion Tuesday morning to attend a district convention of the corps.

Wm. Karney of Westfield township was on Friday taken to the insane asylum at Columbus.

Samuel E. Galleher, an aged and respected citizen of this place, died Tuesday morning of typhoid fever. In the evening his daughter, Rosa, died with the same ailment. Miss Galleher was for a number of years a teacher in the public schools at Cardington and was highly respected.

Christian Mechtley, a former Cardington business man, but who has been employed in the Big Four shops at Delaware for a number of years, was assisting a neighbor in digging a tree out by the roots in that place Saturday. The tree fell on him, tearing the ligaments in his back loose which caused his death. The remains were brought to Cardington Tuesday for interment.

Mr. Wm. Nichols of Richland township has gone to West Branch, Iowa, to visit her brother, John Morris. Miss Jennie Morris, her niece, accompanied her, and will remain in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Y. P. Berry, who reside two miles west of here, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary Wednesday.

Wm. Penzer of Richland township is afflicted with rheumatism.

Frank Mabee moved to Marion on Monday. He is employed in the Davies tailoring establishment.

Mrs. Susan Patten, aged seventy-four years, died at the county infirmary Friday.

F. McNair is recovering from a serious illness at his home on east Center street.

Miss Anna Blaich, who has been quite sick has so far recovered as to be able to get out again.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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'AN FOR TAMMANY.

ker Has a Hard and Fast Alliance With Him.

F CROKER RAN EVERYTHING.

Bryan's Visit to New York City. ker Was His Guide and Escort at ry Stage of the Proceedings—An- ge to Handle New York Patronage.

e greatest and brightest day in 's history came and went on day, October 16, with his gorgeous ption by Tammany hall in New city. But the greater it was, the glaring its evidence of a danger s election, from the company that eops. He is in alliance with ker and Tammany. The Demo- ic organ of central Ohio, the Co- bus Press-Post, of Monday, Octo- 15, in a New York dispatch about "rivalry of two New York hotels the patronage of William Jen- s Bryan," free of pay, said: "But Croker stepped in and settled the ter, and Mr. Bryan will go to the mman house." Mr. Richard Croker the "whole thing" that day and ight. One account says of Bryan "Croker took personal and almost State charge. He seemed afraid e one else might show the Demo- ic candidate attention and kept at his side all the time. He met at the Grand Central station when Bryan arrived in the afternoon hardly left him for a minute from n on."

roker's pre-eminence in Bryan's pany on that occasion was so con- uous that the London Times cor- pondent in New York cabled his er:

Everything is done which the wit man can devise to identify Croker h Bryan. Bryan with Tammany. Tammany with New York. What gher desires is to impress on the ntry at large the oneness of Tam- ny and the Democratic party ughout the United States, and the seness of the political brotherhood tween himself and the Democratic der. * * * For Croker's ambi- n, once limited to municipal objects, s grown to embrace New York te, in which he now controls the mocratic machine, and in the Unit- States he has made good his foot- ld through the Kansas City national mocratic convention, and the party ust accept the consequences of his cendancy."

Another account of the banquet at 12 a plate exclusive of the wines," the Louis XV. room of the Hoffman use, says that beside Bryan and roker and Adlai Stevenson, "there as not a Democrat of first rate size the board. The Tammany outfit as very much in evidence. Where re all the big Democrats of New ork? Where were Hill and Coler? r. Bryan was informed they had not en invited, and that their friends re angry about it." The ice trust as represented by Croker, Mayor Van yck, Judge Van Wyck, and Carroll il Whalen, two of the directors. At ladison Square garden, Bryan was troduced by Edward Mr. Shepard, ho that day appeared in court as at- rney for the sugar trust. "All about im on the platform were members of he Tammany ice trust. Of the 200 ice presidents, 180 were Tammany ffeeholders. Of well-known Demo- rats of New York city and Brooklyn, judges, lawyers and business men, ot one was there, except Croker and hepard." That nobody may think hat these are partisan statements, istorted in order to do injustice to r. Bryan, we submit herewith the ollowing sentences from the Asso- iated Press account, as printed in full y the Cincinnati Enquirer, adding in ll only the half a dozen words needed o explain each quotation:

The crowd cheered and hallooed as Colonel Bryan stepped out on the platform. Then, escorted by Richard Croker and the committee, he began the journey toward the street.

Richard Croker sat next to him, while Mr. Hearst and Mr. Shevlin occupied the other two seats in the carriage.

The dinner tendered William J. Bryan at the Hoffman house, at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon was not held in the Moorish room as at first intended, but in the Salon Louis Quinze. Colonel Bryan's portrait, framed in a silk American flag, was just behind the chair reserved for Mayor Van Wyck, the presiding officer. It was discovered during the afternoon that the decorator had, in arranging the portrait of Colonel Bryan, intertwined the Filipino and American colors about the picture. This was believed to be an error, and at dinner time the colors of Aguinaldo were conspicuously absent.

When all were seated Colonel Bryan was between Croker and Mayor Van Wyck.

The much-disputed cost of the dinner was settled by the Hoffman house management, who said that the cost was $12 per plate, exclusive of the wines.

About 200 men from the different city departments were on hand to act as ushers at Madison Square garden. Colonel Bryan entered at 7:15 o'clock. As the face of Mr. Croker, behind which appeared Colonel Bryan's was seen the crowd burst forth in one great prolonged yell. As Colonel Bryan, escorted by Mr. Croker, mounted the speakers' stand the cheering was continuous. Colonel Bryan rose to his feet and raised his hand. Mr. Croker pulled him back into his seat. The cheering went on. Then Mr. Croker rose, hesitated a moment, then raised his hand for silence. Instead of ceasing the crowd broke forth louder than ever. When quiet was restored Mr. Croker rose, took Mr. Shepard by the hand and introduced him to the audience as chairman of the meeting.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when the cavalcade heading the Bryan party rode down Madison avenue to the stand. The carriage could not drive within 50 feet of it, and Colonel Bryan, Mr. Croker, Mr. Hearst and James Shevlin, of Brooklyn, who were in carriages, walked to the stand.

The minute Colonel Bryan stopped speaking Mr. Croker took his arm and led him to the rear of the stand to see the crowd assembled there. He waved his hat to them and Mr. Croker asked him: "Did you ever see anything like it?"

"Wonderful, wonderful," Colonel Bryan replied.

Colonel Bryan and his party arrived at Tammany hall at 9:25. Senator Mackey was speaking, but as soon as the crowd recognized Bryan it rose to its feet and cheered for several minutes. Richard Croker, who accompanied Colonel Bryan, took a seat on the rear of the platform while the candidate went to the front and acknowledged the greeting.

ENDING THE STRIKE.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S INFLUENCE WON MINERS' BATTLE.

He Urged the Operators to Agree to the Terms Proposed by the Anthracite Miners In Convention—Success of His Efforts.

The settlement of the anthracite coal strike was due to the efforts of the president. He brought his influence to bear upon the operators to secure the acceptance of the demands of the miners' convention. A Washington special to the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, dated October 16, says:

"The powerful influence of the president has been brought to bear upon the anthracite coal operators, and in his name another appeal is to be made to have it settled. The president selected Representative Connell, of Scranton, to be the bearer of his advice to the operators.

"The president would like to see the question submitted to arbitration, but he is not particular as to the means employed. His desire is to have the operators and their employees come to a satisfactory understanding. Representative Connell returned to his home this evening with a perfect understanding of the president's views and desires. These were gained during the course of several talks during the last two or three days. Mr. Connell is a very large operator himself, probably the largest individual operator in the world. His mines are in the Wyoming valley, in Lackawanna county. He has always been able to get along with his miners without trouble, but this time his men are also on strike.

"The president, in his talks with Mr. Connell, is said to have told him that, undoubtedly, he would have great influence with the other operators and also with the men. He asked him to use his strongest efforts to bring about a settlement, either through the acceptance of the conditions prescribed by the miners in their meeting on Saturday night or by submission of all points to a board of arbitration.

"At the White house it was stated that, could he have consistently done so, the president would have, ere this, publicly suggested arbitration.

"The president is a strong believer in arbitration for both domestic and international disputes, and in 1886 he advocated it in a speech in congress."

DISGUSTING DEMAGOGY.

Not soon will the American people forget their disgust at the deep down demagogy of Bryan's repeated remark that "the Republican party wants a standing army so that they can build a fort near every large city and use the army to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be cured by remedial legislation." There is not an American city with a fort or military station near it whose citizens would consent to its removal, for purely business and social reasons, and there is scarcely a city without such a military station but has asked for one, and that by all the people of all parties, without ever a thought in the mind of anyone such as Bryan has invented and foisted upon them. It is more disgraceful to him for his insulting insinuation, without foundation, than to them.

Keep the mills open, instead of worrying to open the mines to free silver.

WATCH THE COUNT.

Democratic Scheme to Carry Ohio For Bryan.

KEEP GUARD AT EVERY POINT!

There Are Thirty-three Hundred Precincts In Ohio, and the Stealing of a Few Votes In Every Precinct Would Mean a Change In the State's Vote.

The Republican state committee is informed that a scheme is on foot to steal the state for Bryan, if it can be done.

There are many ways in which this might be attempted, and every one of these should be guarded against. One is, to call a Republican ticket as a Democratic one, in the count of the vote. Another, and a very clever one, is for a Democratic judge who is "calling" the tickets one by one, to pick up two tickets at a time, thus losing one vote to McKinley and the whole Republican ticket every time this is done.

A single Democrat, on an election board, may thus reverse the verdict of his precinct. The ballots are destroyed when the count is completed, thus precluding any recount. See to it that the count is an honest one. The Republicans have nothing to fear from an honest ballot and a straight count.

Republican precinct committeemen in every precinct in Ohio have the legal right to see that EVERY BALLOT is not only called, but is called correctly. Insist on your legal rights!

Men who can be relied upon absolutely should be appointed watchers at EVERY polling place in the state, and they should be instructed to see that neither Republicans nor Democrats shall be cheated out of the votes which legally belong to them. Republicans want honest elections. They believe in the rule of the majority, and not in fraud and cheating.

AGAINST LABOR UNIONS.

Democrats of North Carolina Require Men to Leave Unions.

Those Democratic leaders who are proprietors of the six great cotton establishment in Alamance county, North Carolina, have issued the following notice to the employes in their factories:

"After Oct. 15 this factory will not employ any one belonging to any labor organization whatever, and only nonunion men will be employed. Such employes as are not willing to abide by this order, and do not leave their unions, will please take this as a notice to vacate the houses owned by us before Oct. 15."

The cotton manufacturers of the south pay extremely low wages, in order to force their competitors in the north to bankruptcy. Consequently their attempt to ward off an organization of cotton workers in the south. But Bryan says nothing against this attempt, although he always tries to show himself as the great friend of the laborer.

In 1896 the people voted for prosperity and got it. Are they now silly enough to vote against it by supporting Bryan?

IF BRYAN SHOULD WIN.

Uncertainty, demoralization and depression are the dangers dreaded by the people in the present election if Bryanism wins, and the more he displays himself, the more they see and hear him, the more evident their dread of his ascendancy, the more sure their drift away from him. It is well said by a close observer that "innumerable citizens will vote the Republican ticket, not because of personal likes or dislikes, but because they are against business demoralization and opposed to disturbing trade and finance, while the tide is running strongly for prosperity." They believe that Bryan "proposes dangerous experiments for established stability," and have found not that instead of having learned anything by the experience of the past four years, he is wilder and worse than he ever was.

COTTON BALE TRUST

SENATOR JONES DODGES BEHIND THE PATENT LAW.

And Declares It Is Not a Trust—But It Has a Monopoly of the Best Baling Process, and Compels Cotton Planters to Pay Its Own Price.

At length after many months prodding, Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee has said a word about his round cotton bale concern. He declares that the American Cotton company is not a trust, and that "any statement made by anybody that I am in any way connected with or interested in any organization that is in any sense a trust is absolutely untrue." These are Mr. Jones' words, but his corporation has carefully kept away from the courts of Texas, where they are trying to find out whether it is a trust or not. The Democratic chairman from Arkansas shouldn't be afraid of the courts of the Democratic banner state.

Another point: If the Jones concern is not a trust, then not one corporation out of a thousand talked about by Bryan deserves his denunciation. At Akron, Bryan referred directly to local establishments in that city, as if they were trust, without the least warrant of fact, and far less color for the statement, than there is in the cotton bale concern of his chairman, Jones. Not one of them has the benefit of a patent protection, which is the most absolute form of private monopoly possible in America, having the protection of all our legislation and of our courts, and without protest from any political party until Bryan's recent attacks, that included patent rights as things to be destroyed and swept away.

Jones himself has publicly pleaded that their cotton compressing concern has patent rights upon its round bale and the machinery for it, but withheld the further truth that this gave them an absolute monopoly upon this important device in the handling of cotton, and thus compelled the entire cotton trade to pay tribute to Jones and his partner, Searles of the sugar trust. This is the same Searles, by the way, who got the benefit of the $7 boost for the sugar trust of many million dollars given it in the Wilson tariff bill, that Bryan helped to put upon the statute books.

Chairman Jones cannot escape from the round bale cotton trust. Think of Mr. Bryan's chairman being made a millionaire in five years through a trust!

THE FINANCIAL LAW.

Hon. D. K. Watson's Masterly Analysis of It.

MAKES GOOD PLATFORM PROMISE.

Summary of Its Provisions — Benefits It Secures to Our Finances — Hamilton's Original Purpose to Base Our System Upon Gold Alone.

Hon. D. K. Watson, former attorney general of Ohio, and later representing the Columbus district in congress with distinction, by his study of finance, and particularly by his very complete "History of American Coinage," has become a recognized authority upon both the facts and the philosophy of the financial problem. This gives very great value and weight to his contributions upon this subject, such as that he made in the Ohio State Journal recently upon the financial legislation of the last congress, particularly the act of March 14, 1900, with which the Republican party kept its promise to put the money question upon the most stable foundation possible.

He analyzes the law very closely, showing how it not only increases the gold reserve fund, but especially how it preserves the legal tender quality of the silver dollar, increases the circulation of silver certificates, and thus indirectly but certainly of silver itself, and increases the national bank circulation, already nearly $30,000,000 more than when the law was passed. He makes plain many features of the law of value and service to the public that are not commonly understood, but should be known more generally because of the benefit it gives to the people in general. Mr. Watson takes up this great law section by section, clearly presenting its every detail in a way that would be most desirable to give here if space permitted at all, but a summary must suffice instead.

The bill makes gold to the utmost limit possible, under present business circumstances in the world's financial relations and our own country's commercial condition, the Republican party's promise to provide bimetallism so far as practicable.

"There is a provision in the concluding section of that act," says Mr. Watson, "that it is not the intention of congress to prevent international bimetallism at a ratio which would insure the permanence of the relative value between the metals whenever it should be expedient and practicable to secure the same by the aid of the leading commercial nations of the world."

This is a business handling of a purely business matter, and leaves the way open for taking up the question at any time that the way is open for it in a business way.

Mr. Watson summarizes the most important features of the law, with a statement of their value:

"Probably no more important bill relating to the finances of the country has passed congress in recent years than this one. It was intended to enact with certainty and precision the sentiment and feeling of the dominant party in congress and the country on the subject of making gold the standard money in the United States and to place beyond cavil or question the position of the two metals in this country. That it has accomplished these purposes there can be no doubt. Reviewing the bill it was seen that its principal benefits may be summed up as follows: 1. The enactment of the gold dollar of 25.8 grains as the standard money of the United States. 2. The declaration that all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with such standard and making it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain such parity. 3. The increase of the gold reserve fund from $100,000,000 under the old law to $150,000,000 and limiting its use to redeeming the United States notes and treasury notes. 4. The preservation of the legal tender quality of silver and other money coined or issued by the government. 5. The establishment as a part of the treasury department divisions of issue and redemption. 6. The issuing of silver certificates and their substitution for treasury notes. 7. The limitation of silver certificates hereafter issued to denominations of $10 and under. 8. The exchange of new 2 per cent gold bonds for outstanding bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. 9. Changes in the national banking laws: (a) By permitting them to organize with $25,000 capital; (b) by permitting them to issue their notes to the par value of their bonds, and (c) by taxing them on their circulation one-half of 1 per cent.

"More than 100 years ago when at the request of congress Alexander Hamilton drafted the first coinage law, he was strongly inclined to urge that gold should be adopted as the standard money of the country, but for special reasons recommended the double standard of gold and silver. From that early time until the passage of this act the 'battle of the standards' has been waged in the United States, with a constantly powerful and growing sentiment in favor of gold, which resulted, after more than a century of experience, in this law."

TAMMANY ICE

HISTORY OF THE ODIOUS TRUST IN NEW YORK CITY.

Organized Under the New Jersey Trust Statute — Operates in Several States. Bryan's Weak Defense of Croker's Monopoly.

Having come to the relief of Jones and his cotton bale trust, Bryan has also given his friend Croker a boost on the Tammany ice trust, by claiming that it is only a local concern. It is local in one way, in that its principal owners are largely members of Tammany Hall, without which Bryan hasn't the ghost of a chance for carrying New York. Moreover, its Tammany Hall stockholders secured for it valuable concessions and contracts from the city of New York. As a matter of record, however, the American Ice company is an interstate corporation, operating under a New Jersey charter. On page 703, volume 69, of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, appear the following words, the official authorized statement of this company, in its application to the New York Stock Exchange by its directors, for the listing of $12,449,800 preferred stock, and $22,939,000 common stock to the dealings of that exchange:

"Incorporated in New Jersey, on March 11, 1899. Plants and their location: Eleven docks, situated in Greater New York; two ice manufactories, situated in Greater New York; plants for housing ice, situated on the Hudson river; four docks, situated in the city of Washington, D. C.; two sales depots; one ice house on the Potomac river; one plant in Prince George county, Md.; three plants for housing ice, situated on the Kennebec river; one plant for housing ice at Boothbay, Me."

Nothing very "local" about that. There was another sense in which it was "local," in that the leading Democrats among its stockholders were Tammany men, as shown by one of the great Democratic newspapers of New York in its attack upon this corporation for its outrageous oppressions and exactions from the poorest people of that metropolis. This paper named from the official list of stockholders the following supporters of Mr. Bryan, most of whom were with him upon the platform at his Madison Square meeting, and in the committee of reception that greeted him, and at the banquet at the Hoffman House at "$12 a plate, exclusive of the wines":

"Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, $525,000; Richard Croker, $100,000; Hugh McLaughlin, $20,000; Corporation Counsel Whalen, $50,000; John F. Carroll, $467,000; Augustus Van Wyck, writer of the anti-trust plank of the Democratic platform, $175,000; F. A. Croker, $3,000; R. D. Croker, $5,500; L. J. Croker, $1,000; E. R. Carroll, $10,000. At the Chicago trust conference, Sept. 16, 1899 Mr. Bryan said:

"I want to start with the declaration that a monopoly in private hands is indefensible from any standpoint, and intolerable. I make no exception to the rule.' Now let Mr. Bryan denounce the Democratic ice trust."

Richard Croker is one of the directors of the New York ice trust, now in the courts under the suits brought by the Republican attorney general of that state. And Croker is working tooth and nail to elect Bryan.

HON. HARRY DAUGHERTY

Gives Good Reasons For Mc-Kinley's Re-election.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS ESSENTIAL

To the Welfare of the Nation — Every Pledge Has Been Kept, and There Is No Reason Why We Should Entrust Upon Foolish Experiments.

It seems to me that at no time since the formation of the Republican party has its success been so essential to the welfare of the nation as in the approaching election.

The American people should support the Republican party, both from a love of that party and also for love of country, free from prejudiced partisanship.

Four years ago, the country having undergone and shrinkingly endured the ravages of a destructive Democratic administration, the thinking voters of the nation entrusted its affairs again to the Republican party.

The leaders of that party promised in good faith to restore the confidence which was destroyed by the unfortunate defeat of Mr. Harrison. They promised that business conditions would improve with the election of a Republican president and a congress in sympathy with him. In short they

HON. HARRY DAUGHERTY.

promised the men who had no occupation at that time but to discuss politics, an improved condition which would give them employment.

The Democratic party, under the guiding spirits of 1896, admitted that the Democratic party, under the leadership of Mr. Cleveland, had wrecked the country, and as a remedy—the only remedy necessary and the only one they had to offer—they proposed a theory, the coinage of silver at the arbitrary ratio of 16 to 1.

The Democratic leaders declared that business conditions would never improve except by the adoption of Mr. Bryan's financial theories.

The people trusted the Republican party and rejected the remedy offered by the Democratic leaders.

The great business states of the Union cast their electoral vote for Mr. McKinley, and the result was more beneficial than the most enthusiastic campaign orator of 1896 had dared to predict.

Now, is it possible that the thinking people of the country will continue to take the chances of a change of administration when so many dangers are apparent?

Every promise made by the Republican party of 1896 has been kept, and profound beneficial results have been realized. All this has been accomplished and unforeseen responsibilities have been visited upon that party. Two wars have been successfully conducted. The nation has moved up to the head rank and now stands as it never stood before, commanding the enthusiastic admiration of the civilized world.

The comprehensive mind which directed the course of the nation, and while he continues in the faithful discharge of his duty with patience, patriotism, pride and statesmanship, has been put forward as the unanimous choice of his party for re-election, because he has done so much and so well, he ought to be supported by a harmonious and united party—yes, he ought to be supported by the united country.

We can support our country in no more substantial or beneficial way than by supporting the party which has done so much for it. Every Republican should do his duty. Arguments on the night of the election will be of no avail. Reasons for Republican success will count for nothing then. Only the votes placed in the box by free American citizens will produce the result so essential to continue the unprecedented prosperity which has blessed us for the last four years.

If every man who has been profited by the handiwork of the Republican party under the administration of President McKinley, and every man who has felt an increased pride in his American citizenship on account of his administration will support him as he should, then there will only be one ticket on the night of the election.

H. M. DAUGHERTY.

Columbus, O.

Bryan's select assortment of issues are all silver-plated. In other words, free silver is on them all.

MISS MARY E. WILKINS AND THE MAN SHE WILL WED.

When Miss Mary E. Wilkins finishes her new novel entitled "A Portion of Labor," she will take part in a real life romance by marrying Dr. Charles M. Freeman of Metuchen, N. J. Dr. Freeman first met Miss Wilkins about ten years ago. For a number of years Mr. Freeman was a practicing physician, but medicine was distasteful to him, and he is now in the lumber business.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

POLITICAL SPELLBINDERS

The Men Who Talk For Votes — AT HEADQUARTERS — The Stars and the Small Fry

ONE of the most important features of a political campaign, especially a national campaign, is the speaking. The people by thousands flock to enjoy the spell cast over them by the eloquent expounders of their favorite doctrines, and the men most attractive, barring the candidates, to the voters are the orators of the campaign. Though these wizards of the platform wear an air of self sufficiency and for the time being seem to carry the responsibility for the welfare of the nation upon their individual shoulders, they are but parts of a great machine that has its directing spirit and its method of operating. It was for the purpose of learning something about how this branch of the work of a great campaign was carried on that I visited the national headquarters of the two great parties and asked for audiences with the chairmen of their respective speakers' bureaus.

Men do not jump up of their own motion and affixing a party label, go upon the hustings as the prophets of the party of their choice. Nor are they selected or accepted as a matter of course when they present themselves as candidates for the wreath of the spellbinder. A speakers' bureau is a business concern. The man at its head must be a leader and director by nature if he is to make a success of his work. He must be able to distinguish between the orator, the talker and the "stumper," and should know how to dispose of the speaking time of the representatives of these several classes. Some men will elicit unbounded enthusiasm and win converts in communities and under circumstances where others will be set bitterly against and send everybody home from a meeting disgusted. The capabilities of a chairman of speakers and the success of his management are measured by these tests.

"How does he know?" Well, in the first place, he knows, or soon learns, what each speaker did in the previous campaign—what kind of talks he made and how he was received. Then, by the use of his natural ability to size men up, he is able to classify them. This classification is recorded on the books of the chairman, and he is enabled by reference to his records to see at all times the oratorical history of any one of his men. With a new man, one who is entering for the first time upon the career of a spellbinder, he must adopt one or both of two plans. He must accept the opinion of some mutual acquaintance or he must try the new recruit upon some safe platform, where he will do little damage if he don't up to the mark.

Having the soothsayers listed, the next thing is to keep them at work under the best conditions. With the national bureau, one of the first things after organization and the listing of the speakers is to inform the state committees as to the personnel of the speaking corps and request their desires as to the services of their respective favorites during the campaign. The most difficult part of the chairman's work comes when he is compelled to decide between the claims of several states (especially if one or more of them be what is called "close") for the services of some "star" speaker. Again, certain men may be counted as particularly strong speakers for certain localities, because of racial or other reasons, and here the chairman must be judicious and discreet. It is true the chairman of the bureau of speakers has the benefit of counseling with the chairman and other members of the national committee, but in the final analysis, after the campaign is over, he has to stand the brunt of all blunders in his department—and is sometimes held for more than his share of the defeat. But in the event of victory? Well, I know the gentlemen in charge of the Democratic and Republican bureaus this year are too modest to lay claim to more than their fair share of credit.

The Republican national committee has two speakers' bureaus this year—one in Chicago and one in New York. Mr. Henry C. Hedges, a prominent lawyer of Mansfield, O., is at the head of the Chicago bureau. He is a veteran in campaign work and has been connected with the bureau of which he is now the western head during three national campaigns.

Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia has charge of the eastern bureau, with headquarters in New York. Senator Scott is an even tempered, long headed gentleman. His especial diversion during the busy days of the campaign has been found in the cartoons in which he was the central figure printed by the opposition press. The morning I called he was marking one of these caricatures and rolling the papers up to send to friends in different parts of the country. Associated with Senator Scott, as chief assistant, is Fred. H. Wilson of Macon City, Mo. Mr. Wilson is as long as Senator Scott is thick and is serious and solemn in demeanor.

At the head of the Democratic national speakers' bureau is Hon. Daniel McConville of Ohio and Washington. Here is a gentleman who can tell whether a man can make a good speech and where he will best fit in by simply looking at the shape of his head. He is good humor personified, but the man who expects to palm off the remarks of Marc Antony at the bier of Cæsar as a speech suitable for the campaign of 1900 should apply elsewhere than to the Hon. Daniel McConville for a job. The eastern end of the Democratic bureau is managed by ex-Governor Stone of Missouri, who is vice chairman of the national committee and is also somewhat of a spellbinder himself, and Hon. Joseph D. Richardson of Tennessee, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee. Both Mr. Stone and Congressman Richardson do considerable speaking, especially at meetings in the larger eastern cities.

Of course, it was out of the question to get either of the bureau chiefs to say who was their "star" orator in this campaign. As a matter of fact, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to get a decided opinion on this point from the public-hurling the national committees, of course, from the comfort that in each instance I learned which half dozen or more of the speakers were most in demand. Gaining Governor Roosevelt, the Republicans most frequently called for are Senators Depew, Foraker, Fryc, Lodge and Wolcott, Secretary of War Root (though he has been too ill to do much campaigning), Postmaster General Smith, General Daniel E. Sickles and General Stewart L. Woodford, ex-minister to Spain. To this list of "stars" might be added hundreds of names of men less famous, but, as one of the chairmen said to me, many of them probably just as good and fruitful speakers. Among these are Hon. C. E. Littlefield of Maine, Hon. D. B. Henderson, J. P. Dolliver and Victor B. Dolliver of Iowa, Warner Miller and Frank Hiscock of New York, O. F. Williams, ex-consul to Manila, and John Barrett, ex-minister to Siam. Colonel J. Hampton Hoge and John S. Wise of Virginia; President Schurman of Cornell college, Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge of Indiana, Curtis Guild, jr., Boston, and Senators Burrows, Spooner, Davis, Quarles and Cullom. The Republican bureau also has a quartet of experienced negro speakers on its lists. They are Congressman George H. White of North Carolina, ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana, Charles Anderson of New York and John C. Dancy of North Carolina.

After the standard bearer of the Democracy—whom every good Democrat believes is without a peer on the platform—the most popular orators of that party this year are David B. Hill, Charles A. Towne, Webster Davis, John P. Altgeld, W. Bourke Cockran, John J. Lentz and Senator Wellington. There are hundreds of others from every state and territory who are but little less prominent as expounders of the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson than the galaxy of "stars" already mentioned. Among these are George Fred Williams and P. A. Collins of Massachusetts, A. P. Gorman of Maryland, William J. Stone and Hon. A. M. Dockery of Missouri, Tom Johnson, Hon. James N. Kilbourn and Mayor Jones of Ohio, Senator Turpie and B. F. Shively of Indiana, Senator Daniel of Virginia, Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado, Senator White of California, Johnson Camden of West Virginia, ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, Luther F. McKinney of Maine, Augustus Thomas and William Sulzer of New York and Dr. L. W. Halvorson of Washington. A number of well known women are also adding interest to the public speaking end of the campaign. And the Democrats also have their corps of negro orators, led by Bishop J. Milton Turner, minister to Liberia under President Grant.

A question that often arises in the mind of the lay citizen is that of the "stumper's" remuneration. There is considerable misunderstanding among the people on this point. The facts are that few of the speakers are paid more than expenses, do not ask or expect more, and in many cases they pay their own railroad fare and hotel bills. The latter is generally the rule in the case of the holder of a remunerative political office. Some speakers are paid, it is true, but these are generally the small fellows who address ward and district meetings. It takes money to operate a speakers' bureau, but, aside from what goes to pay the "pikers" already mentioned, the greater part is used in organization work and in advertising, hall rent, lights and other like expenses.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN.

HOW WE READ.

Messrs. Erdmann and Dodge, according to a German scientific paper, have been trying to analyze the operation of the eye and mind in reading. Two views are current, one that in reading you spell out the words letter by letter, and the other that you learn to recognize groups of letters.

By recording the movement of the eye during reading it was found by Erdmann and Dodge that the eye does not follow the line of reading at a regular pace from left to right, but that it goes by steps or jumps, with periods of rest between them. It is during the periods of rest, infinitesimal as they are, that reading is really done. During that period, which is unconscious to the short exposure needed to make a photograph. With a snap and camera a picture of a group of letters is made before the mind, and reading consists in grasping these groups of letters in succession.

When we come to a group of letters that is unfamiliar, such as an unusual word, the eye hesitates and perhaps has to analyze the group letter by letter. In some persons the optical memory is developed quite strongly, and such persons are able to grasp a whole line at a time and thus make rapid readers. Inexperienced readers, on the other hand, have to read much more slowly, a letter or two at a time.

A MAGISTRATE'S STORY.

A well known North Dakota magistrate tells the following story, for the truth of which he vouches: At a small town in the state there were two doctors, one of whom had a great reputation for the cures he effected, and the other was not believed to be "much good." The favored doctor found his services in great request, but, as payment was not always forthcoming, he made a rule that a certain class of his patients should pay in advance.

"My bill is $50."

One winter's night he was roused by two farmers from a hamlet ten miles away, the wife of one of whom was seriously ill. He told them to go to the other doctor, but they refused, saying they would prefer to have his services. "Very well," replied the medico, "in that case pay fee in $50, the money to be paid now."

The men remonstrated, but the doctor was obdurate and shut down his window. He waited, however, to hear what they would say. "Well, what will we do now?" asked the farmer whose wife was ill. And the reply that was given must have been as gratifying, as it was addressing to the heroic doctor, it was: "I think you would better give it. The funeral would cost you more."

John P. Irish, once a well known western journalist and now naval officer of the port of San Francisco, has one peculiarity—he will not wear a necktie. He once had throat trouble and concluded it came from too much wrapping up of his neck.

CARTOONISTS OF AMERICA.

The Funny Fellows Who Furnish Pictorial Political Sermons to the Newspapers.

ALTHOUGH the cartoon, considered now not exactly as what the early Britons drew on the sand of their countries, by fire given them, is a hard battle in the race for popularity and for victories yet to be decided. The up to date cartoon now stands a close second to the editorial in its daily pull as an appetizer for the elaborate dishes of the news columns and the classic assortments of the editorial page. A happy depiction of the subject of current interest in the great cartoonist's hands.

Place the likes of Thos. Nast, who fed "Boss" Tweed to the nationally death with his little pencil, the cartoonist has been an indispensable factor of progressive American journalism. It was the popularity of the cartoon, a popularity due to Nast's brilliant genius, which gave rise to the humorous work, ly printed in colors, and as Nast's now-

FIFTEEN OF THE CLEVER CARTOONISTS WHO ARE CONSPICUOUS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

with the big spectacles bearing the legend, "Let us prey," being well used in the classics, first drew upon Tammany and politics for characters and settings to the major item of the cartoon to offset development in a theatre conception of work worked up after the artist was down to the task with the feeling that something must be done. Study, application and hard work in his stereotyped advice to the gimmen who burn for fame and yearn for emoluments around the art managers of the New York press.

The cleverest Charles Nelan, cartoonist of the New York Herald, is an illustration of the fact that the cartoon is an old fashioned breakfast food in a new field. The press is growing, and the cartoon is essential to the new development. Nelan was an Irish boy, and says that, after being several positions drawing funny pictures, he concluded that funny pictures must be his forte. He made his first cartoon for a weekly paper published in his native town of Akron. This drew the attention of Cleveland editors to the budding genius, and he got regular work there. Finally he engaged with a league of papers and manipulated the chalk in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago, by which time his work was known in the east, and The Herald took him on the strength of his western reputation three years ago.

For a real free lance cartoonist one instinctively turns to Leon Barritt, now of the New York Tribune, hence a free lance no longer. Barritt, like Topsy, "just growed." He began active life as a newsboy in his native town of Saratoga, N. Y. From selling newspapers to reporting, editing and publishing was a natural step, but meanwhile young Barritt kept his eye upon art. He had learned wood and photo engraving, and, working at that in Boston for a year, returned to journalism and finally launched his bark upon the troubled sea of Gotham life as a contributor of cartoons to any paper which would buy. His name appeared regularly in nearly every daily of consequence, and, his ideas not being narrowed down to the requirements of a single sheet, his work had a wide range.

A newspaper man whose name is known to the public as a clever cartoonist first saw the seat of war in the Philippines and South Africa is John T. McCutcheon of the Chicago Record. His letters have been extensively copied, but it was only the accident of happening to be in the Pacific when Dewey sailed to Manila that caused him to put pen to paper as a journalist. He says that while at school in his native town of Lafayette, Ind., he developed cartoon symptoms, and they have stuck to him ever since.

Crane, the Boston Herald man, is new to that paper. But his work is well known in New York, having appeared in The Recorder, now defunct; The World and The Herald. He was art editor of the Philadelphia Press four years and held the same position on the New York Herald two years.

The traditions of life in America are rather reversed by the career of Felix Mahony, cartoonist of the Washington Star. Born in New York of cultured parents, he passed through school and college and began the study of art in Washington. Mahony is over 30 years old and has delighted readers of The Star with cartoons and caricatures for the past three years.

A. J. Van Leishout now enlivens the Chicago Inter Ocean with a pencil once devoted to rough caricatures of railroad men who came under his notice while a telegraph operator. Finally his contributions to the press were accepted, and he abandoned the key to become a cartoonist. After working two years on the staff of the New York Press, he resigned with The Inter Ocean.

Ryan Walker, whose signature-word "Walk" catches lookers in the St. Louis Republic, where he is the all around "funny man," is a Kentuckian 30 years old. He worked at everything from ragtime to pork packing.

Sleep

is Nature's time for rest, and the man who does not take sufficient time to sleep or who cannot sleep when he makes the effort, is wearing out his nervous strength and consuming his vital power. Dr. Miles' Nervine brings sweet, soothing, refreshing sleep. Don't let another night pass. Get it to-day.

"I am a druggist so when I was troubled with insomnia a few years ago I took Dr. Miles' Nervine and found immediate relief. I have not been troubled with that disease since."
H. L. HOWARD, Madison, Wis.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

soothes the nerves, nourishes the brain, and refreshes the entire organism.
Sold by druggists on guarantee.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

HOSPITAL FOR CATS.

MRS. LELAND NORTON'S UNIQUE ENTERPRISE IN CHICAGO.

Feline Tramps as Well as Aristocrats Will Receive Tender Care. Rules of Conduct Which Cats Are Expected to Observe.

No longer will the wail of the homeless and desolate pussy rend the air of Chicago's back yards. When such a waif is discovered, he or she will be taken to Mrs. Leland Norton's cat hospital and there will be tenderly nursed. For several years Mrs. Norton has given her love for cats full scope by keeping the finest kennels in this country. These Persian kennels, as they are called, contain the expensive Angora pets of rich women who are traveling and who wish to make sure that their darlings receive the most luxurious care and treatment. The place is run on an orderly basis, too, and certain rules prevail which the cats themselves are expected to observe.

"I never punish the kitties in any other way than to scold a little and isolate them from their companions," says Mrs. Norton. "They are like children and forget the punishment quite as quickly. I have to train them to stay in the inclosures and not scale the partitions and run away. It takes a long time to get some of them into the routine of the kennels, but once they attain it they are apt to follow the same course week in and week out. They are, as a rule, shy of strangers, but occasionally a woman will come in, and one or more perhaps of the cats will begin to purr and rub their noses against her skirt. Then I know a cat lover has arrived. One day Robin Hood fairly flew toward a pretty woman who came in to visit. He insisted upon putting his paws at either side of her throat and showed his pleasure by fairly singing. I never saw him greet any one like that before." The visitor said she had always been credited with personal magnetism, but she didn't know before she could charm cats.

Among the inmates are Toots, Miss Willard's famous Angora; Bengalore, a long haired rajah from India, and Marcel, a stunning gentleman pussy, jet black in color and newly arrived from Persia. Toots was transferred from Rest Cottage at Evanston to the kennels at the time when Miss Willard went to England to aid Lady Henry Somerset in the temperance work there.

But now the aristocratic personages are to have plebeian neighbors. The suffering pussies of the gutters and house tops are to be assured of at least one saucer of milk and a night's shelter. No fewer than 200 cats will be accommodated in the hospital, and a corps of nurses will take care of them. Mrs. Norton is the great authority on the care of cats, and she is a practical veterinary, so all the ailments of the inmates are sure to be treated with promptness and thoroughness.

Photo by Rinehart, Denver.

MRS. LELAND NORTON.

BEGGARS' LEAGUE.

There is a beggars' league in St. Petersburg, the members of which cripple and mutilate children for the purpose of exciting public sympathy. The little unfortunates are sent into the public thoroughfares to beg for pennies, 75 per cent of which goes to the chief officer of the league, who has amassed no small amount of wealth from his wicked business.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

USKIN COLLEGE

BRANCH ESTABLISHED AT TRENTON, MO.

...f the New System of Edu... ...s Inaugurated by One of Its ...ders—Based on the Res... ...of Oxford.

... Correspondence.]

...n, Oct. 22.—This quiet ... town is enjoying its first ... in many years. Avalon ... quietly become established ... of the town when, lo ... a new spirit entered its ... or name was given to ... it is now Ruskin college. ... town is agape.

... is to be the center of ... ual movement in America. ... ual movement was con... ...Americans, but their first ... found a resting place un... ...adow of the great English

GEN'L A. MILLER, A. M., PH. D.

Oxford. The story of how ...oman, a Missouri boy, went ...ed with the avowed purpose ...ishing a new system of educa... ...how he selected as the seat of ...pose the town of Oxford, with ...grown institutions, is an old ...But he succeeded despite the ...s of the croakers in this coun... ...Europe and notwithstanding ...ation that he had naturally to ...o a well established fact.

...g these are the newspapers ...menting upon the presence in ...ity of James Sexton and C. ...erman, delegates from the ...nales unionists, who had come ...United States to bear good ...from their associates to their ...monists here and to tender to ...erican labor movement $25,000 ...nation to the enterprise of es... ...ar in this country an institu... ...the plan of Ruskin Hall in Eng... ...Vrooman, the moving spirit ...whole enterprise, followed the ...delegates and, while awaiting ...e when the American labor ...ent will speak officially on the ..., took advantage of the oppor... ...presented here in Trenton and ...the buildings, appurtenances ...ands of Avalon college for the ...a Ruskin Hall. The enterprise ...Incorporated, and the American ...tion of Labor at its meeting in ...er is expected to give its sanc... ...d to elect a proportion of the ...rators.

...buildings and other equipment ...n college are valued at $40,000, ...has attached 1,000 acres of land ...will fit in very nicely with the ...scheme. The new movement ...these advantages without ...g upon its donated capital and ...ently has the $20,000 given by ...erican workingmen, and $10,000 ...ged by friends of the move... ...this country. In addition to ...e and buildings to start with, ...the plan to establish branches ...y state of the Union and that ...ster of the system shall be here ...ent. The movement is felici... ...this programme by its friends, ...all attention to the fact that ...ford here is the center of the ...d States. Extension lecturers ...e sent out to all parts of the ...y, and while each state will ex... ...control over these lecturers ...ill receive their general instruc... ...from the central offices here. ...all of the professors engaged at ...ford when it was known as ...e will be retained, and George ...Miller, A. M., Ph. D., will con... ...as President. Among the list of ...ulty of the reorganized institu... ...are to be found the following ...known names: Rev. Jay G. Rog... ...Richard C. Norton, Adaline Dick... ...Miller, George D. Herron, Frank ...n, Mary Cresswell and a score ...hers. Among the lecturers are ...well known specialists.

...Headquarters of the Ruskin Hall ...ment for this country are estab... ...in University building. New ...and Thomas E. Will, formerly of ...Kansas State university, is in ...ge secretary. Will Parsons and ...s are already attached to the ...ffice, and Professors Edward ...ands and John R. Commons are ...ted soon to be. Thus the quin... ...f professors who found the older ...ns of the country too conservative ...etc., or the colleges found the pro... ...too radical, will find engage... ...more to their liking.

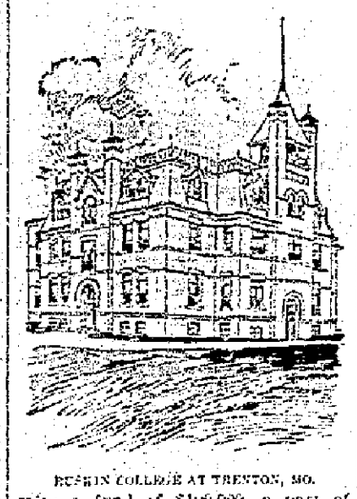
...Now, what does the new educational ...ment propose? What do Vrooman ...s supporters want to bring about ...e field of education? Naturally no ...is better qualified to answer these ...ions than Vrooman himself, and ...e ambitions and energetic young ...erican I went for the answers. ...believe in university training not ...t its primary feature, athletics, ...ut in its secondary department, scholarship. One thing, however, we repudiate—it is the moral, or, rather, immoral, idea that position in life is the main impetus to study and that the great mass of the poor and ignorant outside are really made to minister to the wants of their more fortunate fellows. Against this the dominating idea of the modern university stands the ideal of John Ruskin. Our students in cooking, cleaning, serving and cultivating their own vegetables are but toeing the base of an ideal which, when they, with other representatives of the rising democracy, shall take a larger share in government of the nations, will lead them to spend their energies in organizing the life of the people for the highest possible attainment of health, happiness and character.

"We know that without modern scholarship our civilization would have been impossible; but, on the other hand, if there were only scholars in the world do you think that the human race would be able to reproduce itself, or would it not straightway perish from off the earth? We are grateful to scholars and to scholarship for the part they have played in the creation of the modern world, but we will not forget that there are other functions just as vital, other classes just as necessary, other labors equally difficult and praiseworthy. When trained analysts and research specialists generously hand over to a needy world the treasures of knowledge which they have secured by many years of weary toil and often at a cost of health, home, offspring and sometimes of life itself, we must all express our gratitude. On the other hand, if these specialists claim that their knowledge is the only knowledge, their education the only education, their people 'the only people on the beach,' the workman and the man of affairs must be permitted to raise fingers in gentle protest. If you wish to convert a youth into a librarian, a translator or a university don, it is self evident you should aspire for him the training by which such men are made, and for such a university course is not only the best, it is the only education that will avail. If, however, you wish to have men of affairs, inventors, discoverers and leaders of the people, a training quite different in many particulars will be found necessary. Our new institution does not seek to become a substitute for the old; it is an addition. We do not underrate the old; we recognize it as the best possible means of producing research specialists, translators, librarians, linguists and trainers of the analytical faculty. In these high spheres we can never hope to compete. But in the development of will, of self confidence or originality and of organic unity between these and the moral sense there has been heretofore only sad neglect. To promote such a union between knowledge and volition will be the chief purpose of the new education, for men thus trained will bridge the chasm between scholarship and the real world, between the ideals of the realm of books and the facts of the realm of existence, making the first more true and the latter more rational and happy."

That Mr. Vrooman is an enthusiast he himself admits, that he presents a pretty interesting argument in favor of the Ruskin Hall movement nearly everybody will agree, and that it is going to succeed and make Trenton, Mo., a very important town on the map all the citizens of this town believe. Trentonians stand ready to give Ruskin Hall all the assistance in their power, and they take pride in showing the building and grounds to visitors in the town.

Already work has commenced under the new order. Though definite and complete plans for the correspondence classes have not been arranged, there are already a number of students taking the correspondence instruction. This is one of the principal features of the system, and it is expected by Mr. Vrooman and his associates that it will become very popular, as it promises a good education without attendance upon the college and without taking from the time that the workingman must give to his work.

Another interesting feature is the special loan fund. It is proposed to



RUSKIN COLLEGE AT TRENTON, MO.

raise a fund of $100,000, a part of which has already been secured, to lend to deserving young men and young women, with a guarantee that every $100 contributed will be the means of educating a different young man or woman every four years.

On the question of the cost of an education Mr. Vrooman, speaking of Ruskin Hall, said: "It is true that we cut down the cost of a year's schooling in Oxford from $1,000 a year to $100 and thus placed an education within the reach of all, but our real achievement was the fact that we furnished a $1,000 education for $100, while they were furnishing a $100 education for $1,000. When the physical basis is neglected, the education is incomplete."

JOSEPH RAY.

CUT OUT HATTERAS.

PLAN FOR FACILITATION AND PROTECTION OF COASTWISE SHIPPING.

Proposed Inside Route, Which Would Avoid the Dangers of the Great Marine Graveyard—Utilizing the Dismal Swamp Canal.

[Special Correspondence.]

Washington, Oct. 22.—It is more than possible that the engineer corps will be asked to do something for the advancement of that large and much exploited project for the opening of an "inside" waterway from Massachusetts bay to the gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande or at least to entertain favorably plans for the immediate carrying out of so much of the great scheme as will relieve our coastwise shipping of the perils which lurk off Cape Hatteras, the great marine graveyard of the Atlantic. Nowhere on our eastern seaboard, not excepting Cape Cod, is there a jutting headland so dangerous to the mariner as Cape Hatteras, with its treacherous shoals and its mighty surfs. For more than 300 years its terrors have been known and dreaded, and doubtless more lives have been lost there and more damage

IN THE HEART OF THE DISMAL SWAMP.

done to shipping than at any other point along the coast. When a tornado forms in the torrid Atlantic south and east of the Azores and comes whirling along toward our shores, it is at Cape Hatteras that the huge "rollers" which foretell its coming first appear, and as Cape Hatteras lies nearer the usual track of these storms than any other American headland it is here that their full fury is most frequently manifested.

Nor is it dangerous in storms alone, for, as it is the most prominent point in a long stretch of coast line, the tides at every flow come sweeping up to meet and whirl in eddies about it and form such dangerous shoals far out at sea as are rarely to be found elsewhere, while currents of warm moisture laden air from the southeast find here opposing currents of cool air from the north, and fogs well nigh as black as night frequently prevail at midday, so that the heedless mariner often loses his bearings and is stranded or wrecked on the shoals even when no gale is blowing.

The government recently began surveys at two points for an immense inland water route which will altogether avoid Cape Hatteras and its dangers. The proposed route will extend from Norfolk to Beaufort, N. C., and will be accomplished by making a great canal or rather chain of canals between these two cities. The route would embrace the Dismal Swamp canal, which, it will be recalled, was improved and reopened about a year ago after an abandonment of about 20 years. This canal, connecting Chesapeake bay with Albemarle sound, had its real beginning in 1787, when Virginia chartered a company to construct it, the original plans and specifications having been drawn by George Washington. It was not until 1821 that the canal was completed, the artificial waterway being from Deep Creek, on Elizabeth river, about 30 miles above Norfolk, through the Dismal swamp by the way of Lake Drummond to South Mills, on the head waters of the Pasquotank river, a tributary of Albemarle sound. From that time up to 1860 it was one of the best paying properties in the south, and the company owning it became one of the richest and most powerful transportation corporations in the country, exerting large influence on the political affairs of that period.

Then came the strained relations between the north and south, which took from the canal its most fruitful source of revenue, the New England traffic. During the civil war it was confiscated by the federal government and was the scene of many important military engagements. In 1869, being of no further use to the government and having fallen into a state of dilapidation, it was returned to such members of the company as still survived. During the reconstruction period the canal fell into still further decay and was soon after abandoned altogether by the company which had controlled its destinies for a century or more. Four or five years ago the Lake Drummond Canal and Water company acquired the franchises and thoroughly restored the canal after an expenditure of $900,000.

If the old Dismal Swamp canal is to become a part of the projected "inside" water route, it will be necessary to deepen it considerably. With passage thus secured from the Chesapeake to the Albemarle the next link in the chain would be a route connecting the waters of Albemarle sound with those of Pamlico sound. It is for the establishment of such a route that surveys are being made by government engineers, whose findings, reported through the proper channel, will doubtless reach congress at its coming session.

SAMUEL RUSSARD.

FALL STYLE IN CLOAKS.

The Havelock and the Improved Newmarket Most Popular.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Oct. 22.—As the season advances the styles in cloaks become more solidly settled and those not much liked are laid by for those most affected. Among the newest is the Havelock, and one also sees many of the perfected Newmarkets and the long coat with sometimes pelisse and cavin known as the redingote. These are made so long that they cover the dress completely and are thus worth much to those who like to make a great display on little. The coat looks as fine and so long, it is quite a puzzle the thing to wear one's oldest dresses and still have the effect of being right up to style. These half coats, to speak personally of them, are very handsome and are made of velvet beautifully embroidered or of fine broadcloth. Some are of brocades and satin duchesse while some of them are trimmed with spangles, chiffon and in fact all that is rich and elegant is seen on them. Furs are there also, and yet the most stylish of them all are those made of fine broadcloth and with no garniture save stitching. But there is enough of this to save the garment from being called plain. This shape is like a princess dress in all but the fact that it is open down the front. Some of them button, and again others are open from the waist down. One thing I note, and that is the tendency toward the short empire waist not only in these coats, but in many elegant gowns for grand functions to take place during the next few weeks. Many of the three quarter coats have what one might call yokes and they are just as long as the usual empire waist.

The box coats and the shaped three quarter coats are very much liked and before long will have displaced the short reefer shapes. There are some Louis XIV styles, but they are all made of the most elegant and expensive stuff, like Lyons velvet. They have large revers and fine lace jabots and look like those in vogue during the reign of that ill fated monarch. After them come the automobile coats, and they are so designed that they can be worn in the street also. Box shapes are quite well liked, and one sees many of them, but the newest is the plaid Havelock. There are Havelocks of plain goods, but the plaid is considered a little more chic than the plain. In the illustration the wrap has scores of plaid stuff stitched on in several rows. The principal thing about these is the cape effect which forms sleeves. The whole is very well liked just now. It is pretty in plain goods.

A new fancy is to have striped velvet for a whole dress. Black and white are the best form. The stripes are from an eighth of an inch wide to half

THE NEW HAVELOCK MANTLE.

an inch. Plain brocade is not good enough for the women of the day, and for them are brocades where the figures is of embossed velvet on a satin ground. It is indescribably rich and sumptuous. Gold threads are woven in some of them, and others have the whole pattern outlined with gold thread.

I think I never saw so much gold and silver thread woven into fabrics as now, and in many cases the whole fabric is of gold woven like cloth. Belts and braids are of the metal and so many minor things that no one could mention half. Black and gold are seen everywhere on everything, and it is a sort of cult to have black and gold. The factories at Paterson and elsewhere are running hard to supply all the demand for gold ribbon and gold passementerie and other things calculated to make woman more and more precious. It is true that in this instance all is not gold that glitters, but what of that if it only looks all right and shines? Silver may be an issue in other matters, but in this it is 16 to 1 that the average woman is satisfied with the gold and would prefer it 16 times over to silver. Gold braid is used so universally that it will fire the very ones who now wear it, for it is not a standard thing. Black and gold trimming could not be more popular than it is now, but soon it will have had its day, and then furs will have taken its place.

The woolen fabrics for street gowns grow more and more rough surfaced all the time. I saw some regular homespun stuff so thick that it looked cumbersome, but it is "stylish," a word which covers a multitude of sins. Serge in a coarse weave is one of the newest, and this, with a new weave of camel's hair all covered with white hairs, is to be much affected for tailor suits. Another fairy stuff is called zebra cloth, and this has the hair longer and more of it. The colors in this are all fair, anyhow, and, being shrouded by the white hairs, seem nearly white at the first glance. There is also a basket cloth woven in deep squares, and this, too, is covered with hairs, which stand out from the surface.

OLIVE HARPER.

FIGHT WITH BOXERS.

EXPERIENCES OF AN AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER IN CHINA.

Treachery of the Antiforeign Revolutionists—No Quarter Is Given to or Expected From Them—How Spies Are Treated.

[Special Correspondence.]

Peking, Sept. 22.—The fighting on the way to Peking was rather grewsome business, something very like butchery being apparently necessary in the case of the Boxers, whose firm and unshaken belief in the superstition that a man who is a good Boxer will come to life one hour after he is killed. Those who see their comrades spill dead say that he could not have died all the requirements of the order and consequently suffered. One of the

THE CHINESE GOD OF WAR.

principal precepts in the warfare here seems to be, "Never pass a dead Christian without passing your sabre through him, as the majority of dead Chinamen are alive and will shoot you in the back." This is founded on fact, too. I have myself been fired on three times while visiting my outposts.

The allies on the march captured a number of Boxer spies. A little Jap lieutenant got one and proceeded to make him divulge. He tied his hands behind his back and then tricd them over a gate. The lieutenant would not, a question, while one of the soldiers would give the rope a little jerk. The answer as a rule was immediately forthcoming. After the Jap had pulled every question he could think of he told his men to throw the Boxer into the river, which they promptly did after shooting him through the head. When our troops capture spies they do not use such strenuous methods, however. They simply ask them all the questions they wish, secure what ever information they can without resorting to torture and then turn them over either to the Japs or the Russians to question further. This is a very humane method.

In one of the encounters of the campaign our regiment and two troops of the Bengal lancers started out about 8 in the morning and struck the enemy's advance posts at 4. There was not a Jap in sight, so after waiting about an hour for them the colonel decided to go ahead without them. The Bengals went over to one side and took the part of spectators until the fighting began, when they joined in.

The first squadron of our troops deployed in line of skirmishers mounted while the third deployed in rear of the first and on its flanks dismounted to fight on foot, horses to the rear, as support. The first then dismounted and advanced, leading their horses by the bridle, halting and firing individually, while the third kept up a strong, supporting volley fire. It soon became rather warm, and we had a couple of men and some horses hit, when the enemy began to strengthen its left flank in an evident endeavor to turn and envelope our left, but their movement was observed in time, and our line turned to meet it. All this time they had been fighting behind intrenchments, but suddenly they jumped out, with banners waving, with the evident idea of charging. Our fire was too hot, however, and demoralized them, so that they broke, whereupon my squadron mounted and charged as foragers, with three yards interval, using the pistol until empty and then the saber, with the result of breaking their center and sending their two flanks past our support, whose fire decimated them terribly.

The charge of the first had certainly been a lesson to Mr. Boxer, as nearly every man whose horse had not fallen got at least one man, while one lieutenant caught five, three with the pistol and two with the saber. Then the Bengals came on and poised their lances through everything on the ground. Some of the Boxers who had been shamming death were awakened to find themselves actually dead. We collected our usual humane course and took 60 prisoners, some of them wounded, for which we were afterward severely reprimanded by the provisional government, as they had to give each one of them a separate trial and then execute the greater part, but the lancers, simply finished up everything in sight and afterward burned the town. Our loss was very slight indeed, one man mortally and six slightly to severely wounded, two horses killed outright, one dead of exhaustion and one foundered, with seven slightly wounded.

The enemy got it pretty badly, though. No one actually counted the dead which we left on the field, but a lieutenant counted as far as 206 and then got tired. We were all of us rather horrified at the action of the lancers, as it was our first experience of the sort, but I guess their course is about the only one to be pursued.

ROBERT MACMAHON.

LIFE ON A PEBBLER.

An Old New England Trade Which Is Rapidly Dying Out.

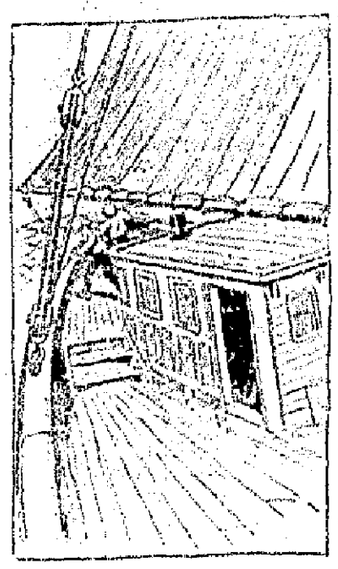
[Special Correspondence.]

Bar Harbor, Me., Oct. 22.—The city of the quiet old colonial days of New England was dear to Portland and Boston and Newport and Salem, but Bar Harbor is a new, sensible creature and in the opinion of long standing natives has destroyed that which divests the Maine island resort of many of its quaintnesses and shall have cause to lament.

The trade of the pebble pedler is unique. Moreover the nature of its position is such as to lend a fine mantle of those who have been directly connected with and interested in the trade. The business consists in the supplying of builders in various cities of the with quantities of small stones to be used in the construction of fireless material. The pebbles are spread on paper thickly coated with tar and at board to become strongly attached to it through a process of slow drying, thus forming a durable and perfect roofing for buildings of every description. The great advocate in the production of fireproof building supplies in the last few years compared the destruction of forest property as an exemplar factor in constructing fires.

Years ago there were scores of schooners and sloops always manned by sailors accustomed to the ever present danger of the rocks and shoals of the New England coast that added forth in the quest of remote beaches. There they might load without interruption cargoes of the glistening but commonplace pebbles which old Neptune, as of the ardent and daring white beard had cast upon the lands from his submarine fastness hence beyond the reach of his trafficking merchants. In among the myriad islands of the rugged Maine coast was their favorite haunt. Miles and miles away from any habitation these vessels could drop anchor and take on board tons of the pebbles.

After "hunting in" close to an island decided by the captain as "good a thing for pebbles" and the anchor dropped in safe "shelling ground" the duties would be launched. Two of these seasoning hands (unfailing descriptive as exact that "as are a man to death before drowning him," were usually carried by every "pebbler" into them the crew would place wheelbarrows, huge sieves, shovels, picks



DECK OF THE AMELIA F. COBB.

and, last of all in point of utility though perhaps first in mind, a dredging of 150 of significant dimensions and more significant capacity.

Running their boats ashore through the surf, the men would place upright the sieves and by the beaches and to ride along the beach to where the best pebbles seemed to be. Then came the hardest part of the work. The pebbles were pitched into the barrows and trundled to the sieve. After being thoroughly selected they would be trundled and shoveled into the dories, then neared to the vessel's side and tossed over the bulwarks to the main deck. The last step in the loading process was to shovel the tons through the pebble hatches into the gloomy hot recesses hold.

It was once my fortune to have an interesting experience on board a "pebbler." It occurred during the summer of 1886. The vessel was probably the last of its ilk remaining true to the purpose for which it was constructed. From every relic of antiquity the lines of the "pebbler" were in evidence. The unusually broad beam, the noticeably tall masts and the limited hours were all there.

At the time of my adventure I was making a canoe trip to Mount Desert island from Blue Hill. In the Kenduskeag, a Cambridge built canoe, belonging to a friend of mine, the well known Captain Robert C. Adams of Montreal, I had started from the village wharf. When off the mouth of Union River bay, I noticed a large two masted schooner riding at anchor. On boarding her I was greeted by a dilapidated salt, who wanted to know why I was "flickin through the waves in a peanut shell."

The captain and most of the crew, who were on the north shore of the then infested Long Island filling dories with pebbles and gravel, soon came on board, in answer to my queries as to the peculiar nature of the cargo which filled the hold almost to the hatches the captain, a typical old down east Jack Tar, replied: "Wal, my hearty, we air pebblers." The Amelia F. Cobb," said he, pointing to the deck, "is the finest article. She air the pebblers now, henceforth and forever. Even at the Kreproofen rocket they tuk the cream offen our milk. I calkilate we kin stan it for awhile."

FREDERICK R. TOOMEY.

OUR CENSUS METHODS.

Representatives of Foreign Governments Who Are Studying Them.

Working side by side with the government clerks in the census office are several representatives of European and oriental governments.

These men have been detailed by their respective governments to observe the methods of the United States in taking the twelfth census and have been attached to the division of methods and results, which is under the supervision of Professor Wilcox, writes the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. Every facility for furnishing them with the desired information is afforded.

Japan has detailed two representatives who are daily observers of the work at the bureau. They are Professor Ikeda, a member of the Japanese house of representatives, and S. Ito, who has been detailed from the Japanese consular office. After becoming acquainted with the working of the bureau in Washington Mr. Ito expects to visit the census superintendents in several of the larger American cities and obtain from them details of the manner in which they enumerate the population of their respective localities.

Of the foreign representatives in the census office no one works harder to secure information than Mr. Sze, who was sent to the United States by the Chinese government. Mr. Sze is a graduate of Cornell university. In speaking of his mission Mr. Sze, who speaks English with scarcely an accent, said: "No accurate census of China has ever been taken. One reason for this has been that no practical methods for doing so have ever been devised by my government. It expects, however, in the near future to organize an office similar to your census office and to obtain all statistical information regarding the empire."

The Italian government also has a representative at the census office in the person of Giovanni Russo. He is a close observer of the methods employed in the office and says that the completeness of the work at Washington may well be imitated by many of the older governments. Germany also has representatives in the office, all of whom were admitted through requests from the German embassy in Washington. They are careful workers and will report their observations to their government from time to time.

YELLOW FEVER'S CAUSE.

Cuban Physician Thinks It Is In Some Way Connected With the Sea.

Much interest is taken in Havana in the discussion of the contract for sewering and repaving the city and its effect on the spread of yellow fever. Dr. Gorgas, a Cuban physician of more than 25 years' experience, said recently to a correspondent of the New York Sun that he did not know whether the sewering and repaving of Havana would eradicate the disease, as he did not understand how it was caused. He thinks that the cause of yellow fever is in some way connected with the sea, and he does not know of a place where the disease is endemic which is not a seaport town. Cubans born in the country away from the sea have died of yellow fever on reaching Havana, which would seem to show that the immunity extends only to persons bred at ports where the disease is endemic.

In regard to the outbreak this year Dr. Gorgas says that it is due more to the prevalence of wet, damp weather than to the presence in Havana of a large number of nonimmunes, although natives are not helped at all by their presence. Dr. Gorgas thinks that the experience of Havana will be similar to that of Martinique and Kingston, where, with improved sanitation, yellow fever has practically died out.

Wireless Telephoning.

The development of wireless electric service made by Mr. W. H. Preece in the form of wireless telephoning is a very interesting one, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. It seems so far to attain its greatest success in communicating across considerable bodies of water. Though Sir William made some of his earliest experiments by placing ordinary insulated wires in the ground at both ends, the more signal success was in placing the terminal plates in the sea water. By this means telephone communication is now established between the Skerries and the north coast of Ireland, the distance of communication having in some cases been as great as 12 miles. One of the most important applications of this discovery is that with its use ships at sea can communicate with each other by telephone at a distance of many miles when they are placed in a parallel position. The use of wireless telephoning on land is, however, of doubtful value as yet.

In Search of Excitement.

Flagstaff is the hottest that's the kind of sport I like.
I've rode horseback, never ever rode a bike,
I never played at checkers, am I mean, studies chess,
An more any one could beat me at a game of cards, I guess.
I never lost a hand at golf; I even cleaned the quoit,
I wouldn't see the sense of wastin precious time that way.
What I'm lookin for diversion of the rattlin, exercisin kind.
Peggin in the treetops; that's what satisfies my mind.
You lose the general result an think it over a few.
An when you're through with that you guess an how such water will go,
An then you get your fishes of waterin out an see
Just what your favorite's probable placin will be,
An when you get your scheme worked out you call in such suspense
That you tremble with excitement. The emotion is immense.
You the folk at Monte Carlo, where the gilt edged plungers be,
But keepin on lection is the sort of sport for me.

—Washington Star.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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LOCAL DEMOCRACY

Labors Under Many Disadvantages in Celebrating Its Day of the Street Fair.

NORTON MAKES OPENING ADDRESS

He Is Followed by Hon. J. B. Weaver, Ex-Populist Governor of Iowa—Latter's Speech Is Clean and Wholesome—Judge W. T. Mooney Makes Eloquent Address at Night.

The local Democracy labored under many disadvantages Friday, in celebrating its day of the fair. There were too many counter-attractions, and the noise and confusion was so great that even those who really desired to hear, could not. The continued passing of street cars was felt even more Friday, than on Roosevelt day, for the meeting was longer. As a result the big crowd, which had originally assembled, soon dwindled away.

Again the managers of Friday's event was more or less annoyed by the tardiness of their speakers in arriving. Hon. Frank Wentworth of Chicago never appeared, and Hon. James A. Norton of Tiffin had to be awakened from his slumbers at a hotel at Upper Sandusky, in response to a telephone message from this city, and hurried to the noon train on the Hocking Valley.

The doctor finally arrived, however, but it was not the sleek and debonair doctor of old. The doctor was not himself. He was fatigued, and his voice was husky, and, in consequence, his speech suffered. It did not abound in the beautiful and airy nothings usually put forth in the doctor's dulcet tones, but partook, to a great extent, of the nature of a harangue. And it was no easier for the doctor than the crowd. Both suffered. While the doctor "viewed with alarm" the country's peril, great drops of perspiration oozed out from his forehead, ran down his finely chiseled features, and wrought ruin to the snow-white shirt bosom below.

It was 2 o'clock when Mr. Norton was introduced by Chairman W. E. Scofield. He explained that he was not himself, and launched into his effort. He "laughed to scorn" Republican claims of prosperity; denied its existence; said it was dead. He accused President McKinley of being instrumental in bringing about the sinking of the Maine, and finally landed on the octopuses. The doctor almost reached his best tremolo effects when he informed his hearers that they had one more chance to harpoon the octopuses, and that would come to them November 6.

At this point the Seneca chieftain got in a little work for himself by telling how much he had attempted in congress, and how hard he had worked in behalf of his beloved constituency.

Next the doctor took up the full dinner pail, denominating the idea as an insult to the American people. He made light of Roosevelt's war record, made an appeal to his old army comrades, and closed with another apology for his condition, expressing the hope to be back in the county again before the close of the campaign.

Rev. Mr. Hatch, a blind preacher from Iowa, was next introduced. Mr. Hatch's specialty is singing campaign songs. His effort Friday was not encored.

Hon. J. B. Weaver, ex-Populist governor of Iowa, made the closing speech of the meeting. Mr. Weaver opened his address by saying that he had never run up against a worse thing in the way of a platform on which to speak than that on which he stood. Happily for the feelings of the limited number of the faithful whom the doctor had turned over to him, his next sentence disclosed the fact that he referred to the wooden structure on which he stood and not to the one promulgated at Kansas City.

The ex-governor then addressed the old soldiers, saying he wanted to give them an exhibition in sword play. He then sprung the surprise of the day by picking up a bible from which he quoted, time and again, at length, meanwhile talking on imperialism, to which subject he confined his effort. Mr. Weaver's speech was full of humor, and pleased his hearers. He was frequently applauded, and his talk produced many outbursts of honest laughter.

The Evening Meeting.

Judge W. T. Mooney of St. Marys, candidate for the circuit judgeship in this district, addressed the evening meeting, and was easily the bright particular star of Democracy's celebration. It had been announced that he would be assisted by Mr. Wentworth, but the latter failing to appear, as stated, the judge occupied the entire time. His hearers, who tested the capacity of the court room, lost nothing by the enforced change of program. The judge, though young, he is only thirty-eight, is an orator, and delighted all who heard him. He was dignified, as becomes an aspirant for high judicial honors, at no time descended to chaff and billingsgate, and was forceful throughout his address.

F. E. Guthery, a personal friend of Judge Mooney, acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced the speaker, in a speech of perhaps a moment's duration.

Judge Mooney, after a few introductory remarks, took up what he considered the three leading issues of the campaign—the money question, militarism and imperialism. He said the money question was not the paramount issue, but an important issue to be settled sooner or later; the sooner the better. He handled the subject nicely and then took up militarism. He is against a large standing army, and explained why he considered one detrimental to the best interests of the country. He said there were abuses in the army, but as they were not upheld by the party in power, he would not dwell upon them.

Judge Mooney did not awaken high enthusiasm until he began his talk on imperialism. It was then he waxed eloquent and enthused his hearers to the utmost, almost his every sentence being applauded to the echo. The judge believes that the Filipinos are capable of self-government. The judge said he anticipated the election of Bryan, in which event the army would be withdrawn from the Philippines, the Islanders would be given back their own. America would no longer be at war with herself, and peace would be supreme.

In pleasing contrast to a speech made earlier in the day, Judge Mooney paid a glowing tribute to the bright figures of the war, naming Dewey, Roosevelt and others.

THE REPORTER'S DIARY.

Not half enough is being said about the candidates for county office. These men are just as anxious to be elected as are McKinley, Bryan, Eugene Debs or Wharton Barker. Bet you can't name the candidates on the county tickets, off hand, without looking.

*****

On the Democratic ticket there is David M. Hinamon for commissioner. He's enjoying one term, and wouldn't consider another too much of a good thing. His opponent on the Republican ticket is R. R. Davids of Prospect township. Davids is a nice man, well equipped to serve the county well. All he needs to beat Hinamon is votes. Geographically Davids is located just right. The south end of the county should have a commissioner to keep it from tipping up.

*****

R. M. Davis is the Republican candidate for recorder. Davis is from Salt Rock township. He is a school teacher, and that fact is sufficient to cover a multitude of sins. Davis would make a good man to record your deeds and release your mortgages. His opponent is Arthur Bryant, who is now smacking his lips over his first term. There is nothing the matter with Bryant. The worst thing that can be proved against him is that he used to recite "Bill Mason's Bride." He was never a villain except in a home-talent play.

*****

For infirmary director the Democrats have W. J. Thilmont, who has had a sample package of that office. Those who don't want to vote for Thilmont will cast their lot with J. R. Ellmaker. Uncle Jerry used to look like Oom Paul Kruger, when Oom Paul was handsome. A great many people have often wondered how Uncle Jerry happened to have both a bright mind and a big heart, while some men have neither.

*****

Dr. James Wilson McMurray is the Republican candidate for coroner. If you should ever need a coroner Mack could please you as well as anybody. His opponent is Dr. Robert Ramroth, who could sit on your remains with neatness and dispatch. Doc plays golf more or less.

*****

The county tickets are short and sweet this year. Little if anything can be said against the candidates. None of them has ever had a pack of Gallon bloodhounds on his trail, and if anybody tells you that that pesky little return ball was invented by a Marion county candidate shut him up on the spot.

*****

Same old Norton,
Same old snuff—
Handsome as ever—
Same old style.
Same old gestures,
Same old scare,
Same spellbinder
Agitating air.
Same old song,
Same old game,
Same old blush
For same old shame.
Same old party,
Same old pride,
Same old lies
About the other side.

*****

If Congressman Norton had been booked for a Prohibition address here Friday the committee would no doubt have wanted him to explain why he lingered in Upper Sandusky so long.

*****

If Bryan is elected, Editor Grimes of Fostoria, says he is going to erect a $250,000 building. This is the first intimation we have had that Grimes is a silver mine owner.

*****

The frost is on the pumpkin,
The oyster's in the stew,
The turnip's in the soup tureen
And the street fair's up the flue.

*****

Let's think about that "Fourth of July celebration of Fourth of July celebrations" which Marion gave several years ago.

*****

One thing that was greatly needed during the street fair was a guide-book telling the visitors where to find it.

Alabama Complete.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The population of Alabama is 1,828,697. In 1890 it was 1,513,017; increase 315,680, or 20.08 per cent. There was an increase of 19.68 per cent. shown in the previous ten years. Total land surface 51,540 square miles; average per mile in 1900 is 35.05; in 1890 the average was 29.03.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles. Monarch over pain of every sort—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

BETSY AND I OUT

Dr. A. E. Smith Preaches at Epworth M. E. Church on Matrimonial Misfits Sunday.

TALKS ON SUBJECT OF DIVORCE

Says Marriages Should Not Be Performed by a Justice of the Peace or in a Parsonage, but by a Minister in a Church—Service Should Be Made Impressive.

Dr. A. E. Smith, pastor of the Epworth M. E. church, delivered a powerful sermon to a large congregation Sunday evening on "Matrimonial Misfits." The doctor found inspiration for the subject from Mark X, 9: "What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder."

The minister said that the husband and wife were supposed to be yoke fellows, both in the same yoke and working together through life in each other's interests, or with a common interest. Religion should be thrown about the marriage altar. Catholicism has less to answer for in this one particular respect than Protestism. If a man has once tried to seal the matrimonial slip and has failed he certainly cannot be successful again, and this is the position which Catholics take in wedlock.

I have therefore not much respect for the marriage ceremony performed by the 'squire. There should be some civil recognition, but marriage should be performed by the minister and at the altar of the church and not at the parsonage, although I have not had a church marriage in years. The question of life's struggle, of life's battle is an important one. There is no question so serious as that of choosing a life companion. It is a question that should be studied about, thought about and prayed about. Love is the guardian angel.

Some unions are for expediency; some unions are for profit. Sometimes a union of two men for the conduction of business affairs is desirable, but one or the other can withdraw from this union at any time it may become desirable. But there are unions so sacred, so vital, that there are no chances for withdrawal. When one state divorces itself from the union the union is wrecked for all time. Divorce is the cruel blow that seeks to destroy nations and wedlock. The devil has never sought a more ingenious method of destroying the home than by divorce.

The speaker said he was against the devil and therefore against divorce. He said the anarchist believed in free love. Socialism means free love and there were free love tendencies in society of today which end up in the divorce courts.

There are too many, according to Dr. Smith, who believe that marriage is a lottery, a leap in the dark. There should be no leap in the dark, no lottery, and it is time that the people were getting a christian view of marriage.

The speaker said that the world gave but little attention to the bachelor's apartments. The nation is founded on the families. A few families make a community, a great many a county and many more villages and cities. Last year there were one hundred thousand divorces in the United States, ten thousand in Ohio and nearly one hundred in Marion county. The speaker said that this year there had been forty-four granted in Marion county. He compared these divorces as more than equal to the thousands of souls lost at Galveston, in railroad wrecks, in battle and other catastrophes, as the wrecking of moral lives.

As to the cause of these divorces, Mr. Smith said that many of them were due to the general lawlessness and recklessness of the young women of today in regard to matrimony. He thought that woman should not sell or give themselves away, and mentioned the fact that a young lady visited in the city for a week, and became engaged to a young man after an acquaintance of that length of time. He said that it would not take the young women of Ohio a year to cure the cigaret fiend, to abolish the drink habit and reform the billiard enthusiast. She must say "no," and if she would but say "no" and permit none but the worthy young men to keep her company there would be less divorces.

The gentleman explained that it was not altogether the fault of the woman. Of the forty-four divorces granted in Marion county this year, twenty-seven had been granted to wives who had unfaithful husbands and seventeen to husbands, whose wives had been unfaithful. A great deal of the trouble was caused by incompatibility. There should be a similarity; a similarity of brains, of religion, of thought. The young man who spent seven days of the week in attending to business, who visited lodges and clubs seven nights of the week, and now and then paid his family a fashionable call, was not a husband. The speaker believed that there must be some intellectual tastes and something congenial in all things that concerned the home for perfect matrimonial felicity.

Epworth's pastor only knew of one cause for divorce that was sanctioned by God, and that was unfaithfulness. The lawmakers of Ohio had added nine others. Legally a husband or wife might enter the court and enter a plea of neglect, which would cover a multitude of causes why a divorce should be granted.

Thus the speaker dwelt at length on his subject. In closing he read Will Carleton's poem, "Betsy and I Are Out."

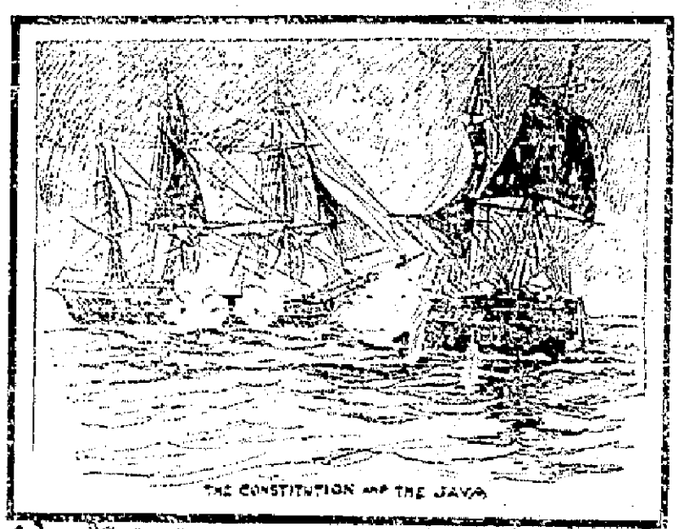
OOM PAUL KRUGER

Sails Sunday for Europe—Roberts Says He Is to Disembark at Marseilles and Go Thence Direct to Holland.

London, Oct. 22.—Lord Roberts reports that ex-President Kruger sailed for Europe yesterday. Roberts adds: "He is to disembark at Marseilles and go thence direct to Holland."

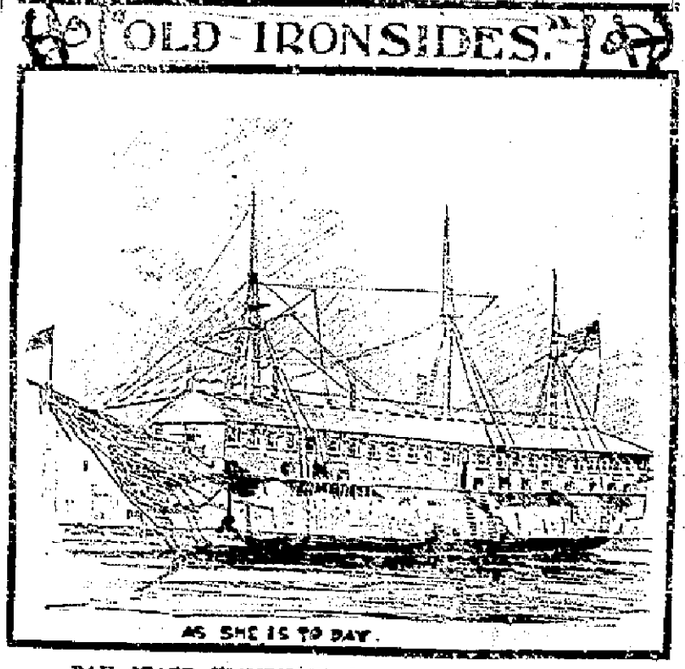
Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Archer of east Center street, Sunday evening, a daughter.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.



THE CONSTITUTION AND THE JAVA

"OLD IRONSIDES."



AS SHE IS TO DAY.

BAY STATE WOMEN TO SAVE "OLD IRONSIDES."

The Daughters of 1812 of Massachusetts are at present working hard to secure the rebuilding and preservation of the old frigate Constitution—"Old Ironsides"—the conqueror of the Guerriere, Java, Levant and Cyane. In October, 1897, the old ship's hundredth anniversary was celebrated in Boston with great pomp. About $100,000 will be needed to preserve the historic craft.

FOR A FEDERATION

Four Catholic Societies of This City Hold a Meeting at St. Mary's Hall Sunday

WITH VIEW OF ORGANIZING ONE

Constitution and By-Laws Arranged and Placed in Hands of Father Mulvihill—Another Meeting Will Be Held in Near Future To Complete the Organization.

Committees from the Knights of St. John, Catholic Knights of Ohio, Ancient Order of Hibernians and St. Patrick's T. A. B. society met at St. Mary's hall Sunday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a federation of the Catholic societies of Marion and Marion county. The federation has not been effected as yet, but the constitution and by-laws have been placed in the hands of Rev. Father M. J. Mulvihill for approval, and a meeting will be called within a few days to complete the organization.

Mr. Joseph Miller acted as chairman of the meeting Sunday. The by-laws and constitution of the federations at Columbus and Cincinnati were read, some changes were made and from these the constitution and by-laws was formed for the local federation. The Catholic societies in many of the cities of Ohio are being federated. It is said it revives life into the organizations and secures additional members, and is the means of abolishing any petty differences which may arise between the various societies.

The following are the committees from the four societies:

Knights of St. John—Joseph Miller, Theodore Oehs and Patrick Carpenter.

Catholic Knights of Ohio—John Navin, Wm. Von Stein and Joseph Voll.

Ancient Order of Hibernians—James Casie, John Mcdonough and Thomas Burke.

St. Patrick's T. A. B. society—Geo. O'Donnell, M. Clary and T. J. Greaney.

TWO MIDGETS

Will Marry in the Near Future—Both Weigh 110 Pounds.

New York, Oct. 22.—The engagement was announced in Newark of "Major" Albert J. Crapo of that city to Miss Pearl Robinson of Chicago.

"Major" Crapo is the smallest man in New Jersey, and perhaps in the country. He is twenty-three years old, stands thirty-eight inches in height and weighs 110 pounds. He is a clever cornet soloist and a skilful boxer. He is well known in vaudeville.

Miss Robinson, who is soon to become Mrs. Crapo, is three inches shorter than her intended husband, but weighs exactly the same as he. Like the "Major," she is well known in the profession, having been on the stage since she was a child. She is now twenty years old. The little couple first met in Chicago four years ago, and it was a case of love at first sight. Since then they have corresponded regularly.

FINE WHEEL

Is Missed by Charley Kerslack Saturday Night.

Charley Kerslack, a plumber employed by T. M. Cunningham, is mourning the loss of a practically new $65 Cleveland bicycle, which some individual took away from in front of Gasten's restaurant on north Main street Saturday evening. The wheel was left standing there early in the evening while Kerslack was at supper and while he attended to a few matters about town. When he returned for it at about 8:30 o'clock it was missing and a diligent search failed to recover it.

NEAR GREEN CAMP

Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson Dies at an Early Hour Monday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson died at the home of her son, James H. Johnson of Green Camp township, last Monday at an early hour. The deceased had been sick but a short time.

Mrs. Johnson was eighty-five years of age, and had spent nearly her entire lifetime in this county. Five sons and a daughter are left to mourn her death.

The funeral took place from the Free Baptist church at Green Camp Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, Rev. A. E. Thompson officiated.

MICA
Makes short roads.
AXLE
And light loads.
GREASE
Good for everything that runs on wheels.
Sold Everywhere.
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Your Credit Is Good — THE MARION DEPT. CO. — Cash or Credit

Wonderful!

To stand and watch the goods that come and go at this great house of stores. One would be led to exclaim, the Marion Department company is doing all the business. Well, it is true, we do quite a lot but you see we have such a variety to choose from. Just think, Hardware, Stoves, Roofing, Furniture, Carpets, Dishes, Mattresses, Springs and such a lot of Rockers at 50 per cent. off for cash.

THE MARION DEPARTMENT COMPANY.

205 and 207 East Center Street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$150,000.00 by THE NORTHERN CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Toledo, Ohio, on first mortgage security, from one to ten years, to suits to suit the borrower.

Application can be made to the Company's General Agent W. M Jackson, I. O. O. F. Block, opposite Kerr House, Marion, Ohio, or to the Home Office of the Company.

The Northern Central Life Ins. Co.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him free of Charge and receive the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will visit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only Specialist in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their disease. He promises visits his town every four weeks and will continue as long as the demand requires him to see patients.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats no "acute" diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. Dr. Kutchin has cured over 25,000 cases in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to be fitted others dead, and a large number to be invalids for life. Now they see and hear, and are sound on the high road to health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, all long-standing and chronic diseases. All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Wherever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the difficulty as no one better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors. He carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he is enabled to determine the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant, agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, but rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, Dr. Kutchin quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polypoid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Fifth Course in the Medical Colleges, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession, has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung, and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; expending thousands of dollars in improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with the necessary and costly instruments to examine properly or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices, when persisted in create nervousness, exhaustion, impotency, premature old age, and physical and mental decay. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful and celebrated specialist for the treatment and cure of these affections. So, if you consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skilful hand. Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly curable. But remember, every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skilful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be Too Late.

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders, who keep it for a month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Tape Worms removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the office or at the institute, all at once or by the month.

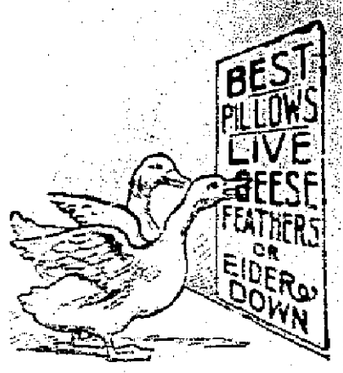
CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

New Reber House, Marion, O., on Wednesday, Nov. 7. Office Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., 1900.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

To Insure Good Sleep



You must have a good bed, a good mattress, springs and good pillows are the essentials and will insure you a good night's rest. It invites sleep and gives comfort always. Steam cured Geese Feathers or Eiderdown Pillows are the best. Curled Hair or Cotton Mattresses and a GOOD Spring will give you satisfaction. You choose what you want and we will make the price so you can afford to buy them.

William Fies,

138 S. Main St., Marion, O.

DR. A. MELVILLE CRANE

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Calls Answered Promptly in the City or Country.

Diseases and Surgery of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Especial attention given to fitting of spectacles.

Office at new building, 62 E. Center St. Telephone 47 Marion, O

G. H. MASTERS, M. D.,

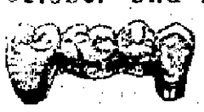
PROSPECT, OHIO.

Rectal specialist, late of New York Polyclinic, has removed his office to Snell House parlors, No. 220 East Church street, Marion, Ohio, where he will be found during the summer, WEDNESDAY of each week, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Will guarantee a cure of all rectal diseases, viz: Hemorrhoids, or piles, fissures, fistula ulcer prolapse, chronic or malignant diseases of every character.

Dr. F. M. Baldwin,

has located in Marion with offices at 228 west Center street. He will answer all professional calls promptly, day or night. Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Phone No. 1231.

October and November



Are the two best months in the year to have teeth extracted preparatory to having artificial teeth. We extract teeth without pain.

Steeves & Pasters,

Phone 2381. 111½ W. Center St.

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COPELAND & BARTRAM,

Attorneys and Counselors At Law.

Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, South Main St., Marion, Ohio.

Weigh Your Hay,

Grain, Etc., on Harsch's Wagon Scales. Net weight, 5c. Highest price paid for Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Also Iron, Rags, Rubber and all kinds of Metal.

Wesley Harsch.

Rear of 136 North State street

J. W. CLARK,

AUCTIONEER,

will cry public sales of all kinds in Marion and adjoining counties.

Will also negotiate the sale or rental of farms and farm lands and conduct a bureau of information regarding the sale or exchange of live stock.

This line of work will be conducted along with the Monumental business already established.

J. W. CLARK.

Office on N. Main St., Opp. Kerr House. AT OFFICE ON SATURDAYS.

We Take

Farm Risks

And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.

D. & L. Y. UNCAPHER.

TOWN OF PROSPECT

Will Build a Much Needed Addition to Its City Hall--The Council So Decides.

ITS ELECTRIC LIGHT SERVICE

Is Again In Operation After a Week of Darkness Caused by a Leak in the Boiler at the Electric Light Plant—Notes and News of the Scioto Village.

Prospect, Oct. 20.—The city council decided, Thursday night, after a very stormy session, to build an addition to the city hall. The addition is to be thirteen by thirty-six feet and will be used for dressing rooms. In the original plans, dressing rooms were provided at either end of the stage, but this plan met with so much opposition among the citizens because it encroached on the width of the stage, that council decided to alter it.

Carpenters are busy on Dr. A. L. Goss's new house on south Main street and W. E. Boyd is also preparing to build a new residence on his lot on south Main street.

The electric light company renewed operations last night after a week's enforced idleness on account of a leak in the big boiler.

The lecture course committee is meeting with much encouragement. In a short time it hopes to sell the last of the two hundred and fifty season tickets necessary to insure the course.

Special services will be held in the Reformed church Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Dr. Goss of Tiffin will assist at both services.

LITTLE ONES

Are Entertained at the Chapman Home Saturday Afternoon.

Miss Lelia May Chapman entertained a jolly crowd of little folks at her home on Bellevue avenue Saturday afternoon in honor of her fifth birthday. Many games were played by the young people and light refreshments were served.

Miss Lelia received many nice presents from her friends.

Those present were Misses Gladys Mann, Mazie Chapman, Florence Rynn, Maud and Ethel Morgenthaler, Ethel and Lora Logan, Nellie Randall, Gertrude Lisse, Georgie Austin, Minnie Klehm, Hilda Soutar, Mildred Fetter, Ruth Motley, Hazel Chapman and Masters Mahlon Motley, Ray and Fay Smeltzer, Lester Landall, Frank Lisse, Fred and Blenker Chapman, Harry Gillison, Earl Austin, Clarence Gilmore, Abram Zent and Clifford Chapman.

ALL BUT TWO

Of Those Indicted by Last Grand Jury Have Been Served with Summons.

Service has been had on every person indicted by the last grand jury save George Ashton and Wm. McCrow.

Ashton was indicted for forgery and obtaining goods under false pretenses. The forgery was for a small amount and the goods obtained of little value. Not much effort will be made to apprehend him. An effort, however, will be made to apprehend McCrow, who is wanted for assault and battery and for setting fire to property to collect insurance on it.

Western Rates Reduced.

Greatly reduced one way and round trip second class rates will be in effect from Chicago via Wisconsin Central railway, to points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho Oregon, Washington and British Columbia each Tuesday during October and November.

For detailed information inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address

Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wed. S. ykly 81 1 15

Birthday Celebration.

The eighteenth birthday anniversary of Miss Katie Retterer was very pleasantly celebrated at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Retterer, four and one-half miles south of Marion October 14. Quite a number of her friends were present. A very delicious dinner was served.

The afternoon was very pleasantly spent with music.

Go to Wisconsin.

Mr. Jacob Heil and Miss Ella Huggles were quietly married Thursday evening at the home of the officiating minister, Dr. A. E. Smith of east Center street.

Mr. and Mrs. Heil have gone to Wisconsin to reside.

Falling Off.

The number of applicants appearing for examination before the board of pension examiners is gradually falling off. A couple of years ago the average was twenty for each meeting day, but the average is only five now.

A Quiet Wedding.

Mr. James Wesley Epley and Miss Ada Beeching were married Wednesday evening at the M. E. parsonage on east Center street, Dr. A. E. Smith officiating. They were unattended.

Thomas H. Brinker of Green Camp, a member of Co. B, 64th O. V. I., has been granted an original pension of eight dollars per month through the agency of Dr. Hensley, with arrears from March 14, 1896.

FEARS FOR THE BUFFALO.

A. S. Trude Tells of Much Poaching in the National Park.

A. S. Trude, who has just returned from his Idaho ranch, has sounded a warning in behalf of the American bison, says the Chicago Post.

"Poaching is going on in the National park continually, and in a short time the herd of bison, the remnant of the thousands which used to roam the plains, will be extinct. It is claimed there are 140 left, but I can account for only 38, and I would not be surprised if the number was even smaller."

Mr. Trude's statement is based on observations made by himself and his sons while hunting in the vicinity of Yellowstone park. Mr. Trude tells of one experience when he and his son Dan were hunting together.

"We met an old trapper," he said, "who had been living in the vicinity for years. He inquired of our guide for Henry's lake, a place known well to every old resident. The guide laughed at him and told him the question did not sound well coming from a man so thoroughly acquainted in the neighborhood as he. The trapper left a horse that was equipped for a special purpose and not for a hunting trip. We followed him after he left us and found that he returned to the park and entered it.

"The plan pursued by these poachers is to take a horse, lariat, two sacks and an ax or sharp hatchet and ride into the park between the stations at which guards are kept. A buffalo is slain, the head cut off and the hide removed. The head is placed in one of the sacks and the hide in another. Both are strapped to the back of the horse or cayuse, which is so well trained it will go directly home. The poacher follows by means of the lariat, which is attached to the pommel of his saddle. In this way, I believe, many of the buffalo have been killed."

COUGHLIN'S NEW SONG.

"When the Roses Kiss the Moonbeams" the Alderman's Latest.

Intoxicated with the success of his first attempt at song writing, Alderman John J. Coughlan of Chicago has again tuned his lyre and will in a few weeks produce his second song, the title of which is "When the Roses Kiss the Moonbeams." In writing his new song, which is a serenade, the alderman says he has done what no other composer ever attempted. He has started with the chorus, and the first verse is to be written last. With the author's permission the chorus is here with published:

When the roses kiss the moonbeams
In the gleam of evening twilight
And the little birds have hid their heads in sleep,
It is then I love to whisper
With my sweetheart 'neath the starlight
And to tell her, you, you sweet as the dew drop.

"I don't expect to produce my new song before the holidays," said the First ward statesman the other night to a representative of the Chicago Times-Herald. "It will be a greater hit than 'Dear Midnight of Love,' for there is more pathos to it. The title alone will make it a go, but the words and music will be superb. In the chorus, you will observe, I have thrown in roses, moonbeams, twilight and birds, which will certainly make the song a big winner."

"What do you mean by 'goo-goo stories of the deep?'" the alderman was asked.

"Goo-goo stories," the politician-author replied, "is a poetical way of saying that he handed the girl hot air."

Plagiarism.

The cry of plagiarism is, generally speaking, the favorite creation of cheap minds—of people who are anxious to display their knowledge of literature by parading some passage in the classics as the original of the one in a later publication.—Kansas City Times.

Physical Disability of Victoria.

It is now a matter of physical impossibility for the queen to open parliament, and her majesty has not been seen in the house of lords since February, 1886, says London Truth. The ceremony involves much walking, and a staircase has to be ascended.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Huberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 18-wk-ly-c

SHORT AND CRISP

A Column of Caledonia News Boiled Down To Meet the Demands of a Busy Day.

SOON TO START FOR ARKANSAS

Is a Party of Village Nimrods—Millinery Firm Dissolves—Nine Coons Caught In a Tree—A Death, a Reace of Accidents and a Quiet Wedding. Notes and News.

Caledonia, Oct. 20.—Charles R. Harrison and Scott Drey have purchased the Doyle & Lee stock of hardware.

H. C. Ludwig, Sid Ludwig, S. A. Underwood, R. R. Doyle, P. C. Lee, Chas. Gothart and Monte Dexter, who leave for a hunt in Arkansas about November 20, have purchased a gasoline boat in which to ship game down the St. Francis river to the Mississippi, whence it can be sent by rail to the city markets.

Hiram Willey, a Big Four section boss, has left the village.

The millinery firm of Chapman & Strouse has dissolved partnership. Each lady makes claims of unfair treatment at the hands of the other.

Silas Russell, residing near Latimerville, captured nine coons in a hollow tree last week.

Mrs. Jacob Boyer, aged sixty-five years, died at Adelaide this week.

The Sid Baker fishing party has returned from the lakes.

E. Kirk, who resides two miles east of Caledonia, and who had his foot crushed, a pole falling on it at the livery barn during the street fair, had three ribs broken Thursday. While climbing from his buggy at his farm home, his horse started, and the wheel striking him caused the injury.

While Miss Vird Sampsell was picking apples at the home of W. W. Hurt Friday, she fell from a stepladder, dislocating her right shoulder.

Mr. Henry Seckel and Miss Ollie Kellogg were married Wednesday evening at the M. E. parsonage, Rev. Mr. Booth officiating.

ALL FIND HOMES

Rev. V. A. Cooper and Rev. W. E. Noyes Place Little Ones.

Rev. V. A. Cooper, superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers, finished his work here Friday and with his assistant, Rev. W. E. Noyes, returned to Boston Saturday morning.

The settlement degree of the children they brought with them is as follows:

Marion—T. F. Sprague, a boy of eight years; Joseph Berry, a boy of seven; Frederick Hochstetter, a girl of ten; E. Drake, a boy of ten; A. H. Allen, a boy of eleven; Alfred Horn, a girl of six; J. E. Seifert, a girl of four; Odal Parr, a boy of two; Justin Weidman, a boy of six; M. C. Chipps, a boy of six; R. C. Palmer, a girl of four; Charles H. Hailey, a boy of eleven; Charles Bryan, a boy of two; H. E. Hill, a boy of six.

Wyandot—Frederick Welsh, a girl of seven years; N. A. W. Stokes, a boy of seven; George Parr, a boy of five.

Lofton—W. C. Marsh, a girl of twelve; B. F. Sapor, a boy of eight.

Agosta—W. G. Miller, a boy of nine; John M. Irey, a boy of ten.

Morral—Robert L. Mouser, a girl of six.

Benzler—Jacob J. Wohlauer, a boy of seven.

Caledonia—Jud S. Lyon, a girl of eight.

Isaac A. Merchant, who has been in a critical condition for three or four days, is reported to be much improved today. He has been suffering from a dangerous form of bowel trouble.

"A dose in time saves lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

A daughter was born Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. John Lampert, residing at the corner of the Garden City pike and Prospect street.

GOING OVER, AND THEY CAN'T STOP HIM.

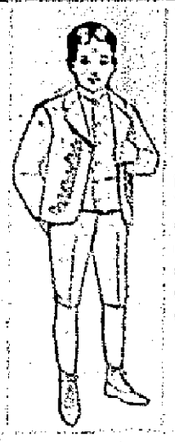
Fit Out Your Boys at "The Big Store."

Where you have no end of new styles to select from, including many exclusive novelties not shown elsewhere.

Boys' $3 Suits—

Vestee styles with double-breasted vests, "made just like papa's suit"—also stylish Sailor suits and Double-breasted suits—ages 2½ to 16—tomorrow at only

$2.39.



Boys' $5 Suits—

Including the famous "Dicky" Double-breasted Suits in All-Wool Oxford Grey Checks—Sailor Suits and Vestee Suits—some with double cloth seat and knee—choice

$2.75.

Boys' Suits---

A grand line of the very noblest Russian Blouse, Fancy Tourist, Norfolk, Irene, Spicer, Sailor and Double-breasted Suits—the most famous makes of—

$5.00.

3-Piece Suits---

Made of fine Oxfords, Scripps, Worsted, or Blue and Black and fancy Scotch Cheviots—with new Double-breasted vests, worth $4.00, at

$6.00

OVERCOATS

Just think of it, Boys'—well Silk Lined Box Overcoats—made of Kersey, Covert, etc.—heavy or medium weight, thoroughly sponged and shrunk—the famous Injelo—at only

$3.00

Knee Pants

Made of fine Black Cheviots, with double cloth seat and knee—patent waistband—tomorrow at

50c

YOUNG MEN'S

SUITS

Very stylish garments—made of All-Wool Oxford Grey Cheviots, Black Clay Worsteds, Fancy Scotch Plaids, etc.—Single or Double-breasted Coats and Vests—latest cut trousers—sizes 14 to 20—at

$8.50

STRELITZS.

ARMY HARDSHIPS IN LUZON.

Captain Stevens Writes of the Fighting During Last July.

Captain E. L. Stevens, U. S. A., who was in Washington some years ago for a considerable time with the interests of his claim of condemnation and who has many friends in Washington, has written a letter to a gentleman in town describing some of the hardships of the campaign against the Filipinos, says the Washington Post. The letter is dated Vigan, Luzon, P. I., July 22, 1899, and reads in part as follows:

"The past week I returned from a 32 days' expedition into the mountains after General Tinio and his forces. Struck them four different times, on one occasion killing and wounding 51. Service very arduous. Rain every day but one. Rivers at times unfordable. Certain portion of the time we had to grass feed, wading up one stream to its source in the mountains and down another on the farther side. Many of the men were barefoot shoeless, hatless, clothes and even canteens. Stirred up the enemy, however, taking our forces into places they had never been before. So scattered the enemy that he cannot now be found in that district.

"The heat, flies and mosquitoes are the worst drawbacks out here. One is practically soaked through day and night, so much does an American perspire."

TO COLUMBUS

Edward Mortell Is Taken Monday for Treatment.

Edward Mortell was taken back to Columbus Monday, where he entered St. Francis' hospital for medical and possibly surgical treatment. The gentleman lost an eye as the result of an accident several months ago, and now, in addition to being threatened with a complete loss of eyesight, is suffering from what local physicians fear is an abscess in his head. Dr. Clark of Columbus, an eye specialist, now has charge of the case.

Start at Once

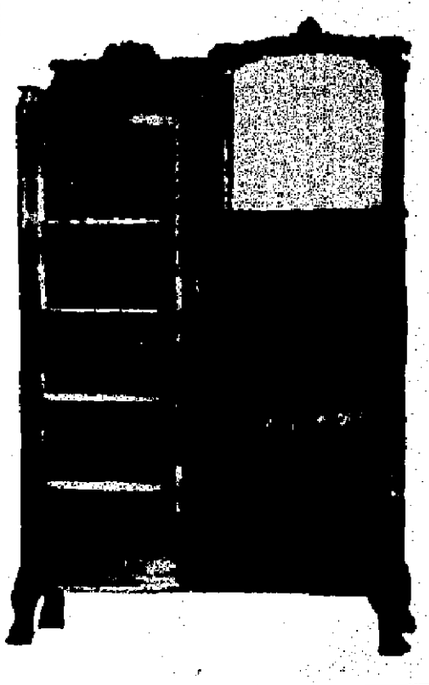
If you want pictures for Christmas, it will be better to come before we become so hurried.

VAIL Photographic Studio.

218 E. Center St.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.



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MODERN, THOROUGH, PRACTICAL.

Furnishing instruction of the highest order in those branches that everyone should thoroughly understand. Ambitious young men and women given the foundation of permanent success and qualified to EARN A LIVING.

What's a Business Course? It is a concentrated, thorough training in the broad-earning branches of an education, with a supplementary course of Business Practice. It imparts that knowledge and gives that skill that BUSINESS MEN PAY FOR.

Go into any business office and ask what are the requirements of a young man seeking an office position. The answer will be, "He must be honest and industrious, a good penman (always), rapid and accurate in figures, understand the principles of book-keeping, and be able to write a good business letter."

It is plain then that the first duty of a young man, ambitious to better his condition and get a foothold in the business world, is to ask himself, "Am I qualified?" If not, it should be his immediate and constant effort to become so, and thus be able to take advantage of the first opportunity that presents itself.

The Marion Business College

Affords an opportunity for acquiring this valuable knowledge in a thorough, rapid manner.

For circulars, or further information, address

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Corner West Center and Prospect Streets, Marion, O.

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Famous Spellbinders of the Great Political Parties.

HOW THE ORATORS ARE MANAGED.

Good Judgment and Tact Required in Sending the Right Man to the Right Place at the Right Time—Professional Speakers and Amateurs.

From every corner of the land goes up the sound of the political speech-maker, seeking to convince his hearers of the justice and goodness of his own party and the worthlessness of the other fellows. Just as soon after nominations are made as practicable the ball is set to rolling, or, rather, the tongue is set to moving. Particularly is this true in a presidential campaign, when the ears of all men are sharply set to catch the political truth in either the

Copyright, 1900, by A. Dupont.

SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

words of the local spellbinder or in those of the orator of national fame speaking to thousands of voters. Each of these is equally part of a great machine set and kept in motion by the national committee, directed by that presiding genius, the chairman of the committee, and greased by the contributions to the national campaign fund.

The men most popular with the masses of the people have ever been those with golden tongues, able to convince and persuade men. An eloquent speaker holds his auditors in the hollow of his hand and is able to turn their minds to his views. Many times not alone in our history, but also in

Photo by Rockwood, New York.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

that of other lands, have speakers faced audiences hostile to either their persons or their opinions and by means of their gifted tongues have been able to change enemies into friends. This explains why the national committees of our great parties, astute politicians as they are, rely so largely upon oratory to convince voters to their way of thinking.

The principal speakers on both the Democratic and Republican sides are men of national reputation not only as

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SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR.

public men, but also as orators. The fame and brilliant ability, both oratorical and political, of Senators Depew Lodge and Hoar on the Republican side are too well known to need re statement or comment, while for the Democratic Charles A. Towne, the fiery tongued Minnesotan, W. Bourke Cockran of New York and Carl Schurz, long known in national affairs, are very well known as speakers. Besides these Mr. Bryan is himself personally speaking for votes, while Chairman Hanna of the Republican national committee is proving himself a speaker of no mean order of merit. Both vice presidential candidates are addressing large audiences, while all over the land senators, governors, representatives and smaller politicians are all adding their voices to swell the din.

Besides the abstract desirability of reaching the voters by means of speech

From a recent photograph.

HON. CHARLES A. TOWNE.

as there remains the concrete necessity of supplying them with just the sort of speakers they require and want. It would be worse than useless, for example, to send to the slums of the great cities a man who would talk over the heads of his hearers, while to send to a silk stocking district a speaker *better fitted by his diction and manner* for the less educated classes would repel rather than attract. The political managers know full well from experience that such mistakes are apt to cost dearly and govern themselves accordingly. To obtain the best results from political speechmaking it is necessary to have the right man in the right place at the right time, otherwise the effort

Photo by Bell, Washington.

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.

is lost. Naturally this gives rise to an endless number of combinations and arrangements, and to keep the campaign schedule of speakers and speeches running smoothly is herculean labor even for a genius.

Besides the famous men already mentioned, many others believe that they are able to impart a political message to the voters. Some few of them feel that the truth that is in them must out and are willing to speak if allowed for glory alone, but the great majority wish to assist in spreading the light for a financial consideration.

Photo by Schmitt & Weyer.

HON. CARL SCHURZ.

To sort out those who really are able to speak from those who have more zeal than ability is the work of the bureaus of speakers at the national headquarters of the great parties. The head of the Lorenzo must be a man possessed of the political ability and tact of a Richelieu. A would be political orator turned away rudely is too apt to become disgruntled and to turn into a voter for the other side at least, while there is always the danger of selling a sheep a goat and missing real ability.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Elaborate Plan to Commemorate the Louisiana Purchase.

St. Louis proposes to celebrate the purchase of Louisiana by a centennial exposition that will be worthy of the Missouri metropolis. Those familiar with American history scarcely need to be reminded that in 1803 we purchased a vast tract of land west of the Mississippi from France for $15,000,000, Napoleon being first consul at the time. The purchase included not only what is now called Louisiana, but also a number of other states, Missouri being among them. It is now proposed to commemorate that event, which probably has had a more beneficial effect on the United States than any other single occurrence since the Revolution. The amount to be expended is about equal to that originally paid for the vast territory.

The rivalry between St. Louis and Chicago has become historic, and the Mound City is not going to have held before her forever the success of the White City in 1893. St. Louis therefore is loyally anxious to make her exposition one of surpassing beauty and elegance, and it bids fair to become so,

PROPOSED AMUSEMENT PAVILION.

for St. Louis has three years for preparation. Exhibits are expected from all the cities and states of the Union as well as from foreign countries. The site chosen for the exposition is a splendid one on high ground, commanding a view of the Father of Waters.

No buildings have yet been erected, but plans have been made. Alexander S. Mann, architect of several of the public buildings at Washington, has completed and registered a design and plans for a building in which are to be concentrated all the monumental features of the exposition. The main idea is a colossal statue of the Goddess of Liberty on a large base. Within this base and grouped around the building in an artistic manner are to be the theaters, concert halls, restaurants, etc. The plans as drawn contemplate a height of 1,000 feet. The top of the statue is to be used for observation purposes, as is the case with the statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

ARIZONA'S NEW CAPITOL.

An Important Factor in the Movement For Statehood.

The land of the cactus and the Gila monster has made another step toward the realization of her dream of statehood. The experience of other territories has been that they have been admitted to the Union when they have shown a capability of governing themselves, and the erection of public buildings has been in the past accepted as prima facie evidence of such capability. The people of Arizona hope that, now that they have erected a large and costly state capitol, their other claims to admission will be favorably acted upon. The application of Idaho was

ARIZONA'S NEW STATEHOUSE.

looked upon with especial favor in 1890 because of the erection of its capitol, and at that time congress granted large tracts of land to the new state to compensate the cost of the building.

The new Arizona capitol building is superior to any other ever erected in a territory. It is situated at Phenix, now the capital of the territory and the future capital of the state. The citizens of Arizona, feeling a commendable pride in their growing commonwealth and anxious to exhibit its resources to the world, have built their capitol building almost entirely of material obtained in the territory. The foundation is of Mulapai rock, the basement of granite, and the material used in the superstructure is tufa, a superior kind of granite found in the Yavapai mountains, in northern Arizona. Of course the building is fireproof and is fitted with the latest appliances for comfort and safety.

The capitol stands in a beautiful park of 20 acres, which has been laid out for this purpose. The cost of the building was $125,000; but, as planned by the architect, the completed structure calls for an expenditure of about $700,000—that is, provision is made for the erection of wings, should they become necessary. The building is so planned that this may be done without destroying its symmetry.

Cinders from the forest fires on Cape Cod were carried by the wind as far as Boston, a distance of almost 50 miles, falling in the streets of the city and in the waters of the harbor in showers.

RICH SONS AT WORK.

SCIONS OF THE HOUSES OF VANDERBILT AND ROCKEFELLER.

Young Men, Determined to Learn the Business of Their Ancestors, Begin at the Bottom of the Ladder—Both Soon to Be Married.

Percy Avery Rockefeller and Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt have gone to work. There is nothing particularly startling about the announcement, but the fact that the first named young man is heir to at least $25,000,000 and the second already has at least $70,000,000 makes it decidedly interesting. From this it may also easily be inferred that even

Photo by Park Bros., New York.

ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT.

if these young men had not decided to go to work the wolf would have to gnaw a long time before reaching them. But they are sturdy young Americans, both of them, and they have learned the lesson that a life of activity is best suited to all Americans, no matter how rich they may be.

Young Alfred Vanderbilt is the real head of his house of millions, though he has an older brother, Cornelius. The father of the two, Cornelius senior, who recently died, left the bulk of his fortune to his younger son, thereby signifying his wish that Alfred and not Cornelius should be at the head of the Vanderbilt interests. For a man of 25 the possibilities involved in the possession of so many millions are dazzling, and it is an encouraging sign that the young Croesus has shown his willingness to work. His family have long been identified with the railroad interests of this country, among the roads controlled by them being the New York Central, and it is only natural that he should turn his energies to railroad work. He has taken his place among the clerks in the treasurer's department of the New York Central. The salaries of his colaborers average $25 a week, while his income is about $60,000 in the same space of time. At that rate one of his fellow clerks would have to work about 48 years to earn his income for one week. But young Vanderbilt is not at all impressed with his own importance and is a quiet, modest, unassuming young man and intends to learn the railroad business from the bottom up. He is engaged to be married to Miss Elsie French.

Percy Rockefeller has had the good fortune to be born a nephew of the man who is said to be the richest on earth. His father, William Rockefeller, brother of John D., has not as many millions as the head of the family, but is possessed of a fair number

Photo by A. Dupont, New York.

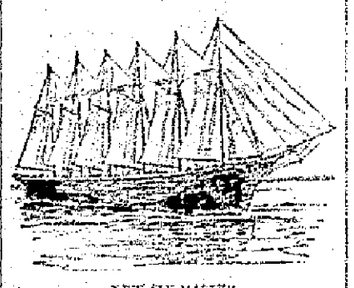
PERCY AVERY ROCKEFELLER.

of them. Young Rockefeller is a very youthful man to take charge of all this wealth should he be called upon suddenly to do so. That he realizes the responsibility of his position is proved by the fact that he has entered the office of the Standard Oil company as a clerk. It is in this so called "trust" that the Rockefeller millions have been made, and young Rockefeller is preparing himself to perpetuate the control of the oil business in Rockefeller hands by learning all about it. He will soon marry Miss Isabel Stillman.

GIANT MERCHANTMEN.

Six Masted Schooners Now in Ocean Freight Service.

The latest wonders of the shipping world are six masted schooners—vessels that rank among sailing ships as the Deutschland and the Oceanic do among steamers. There are two of these gigantic sailing vessels in existence, the George M. Wells, recently launched from the shipyard of H. M. Bean at Camden, Me., and the other now on the stocks at Bath. The first has been completely rigged, fitted out and manned and has taken her first voyage. The second will be launched in a few weeks. The Camden schooner is probably a trifle the larger in tonnage, being of 2,700 tons net register, but it does not follow necessarily that she will have a greater carrying capacity than the other vessel. From the Bean shipyard have been launched several of the largest ships afloat, among them two five masted schoon-



NEW SIX MASTER.

ers. For the most part these large vessels have been used in the coal carrying trade, their immense storage capacity and comparative economy of sailing giving them a great advantage over steamers. Steam is used in their equipment, donkey engines being carried aboard to work the winches and cranes, to raise anchors, handle the cargo and for various other purposes. They depend entirely upon their masts and sails for motive power, however.

"The Wells and the other six masters are about 320 feet long and about 46 feet beam. The naming of their masts has been a cause of much puzzling among old salts and others. The masts on the five stickers are known, in order from stem to stern, as foremast, mainmast, mizzenmast, spanker mast, and jigger mast. The latest addition is known as the driver mast and is the one nearest the stern, but to keep the names and uses of all the masts clear and distinct is a task for even the most experienced sailor. Formerly all such large sailing vessels were square rigged, but the fore and aft rigging has been proved the easier to operate.

THE DETECTIVE IN STORY.

How Anna Katharine Green Achieved Her First Success.

The greatest detective story writer of the century is a woman. She is not a bloodthirsty creature, as might be supposed, but a gentle and refined home woman, the mother of three children. The career of Anna Katharine Green, known in private life as Mrs. Charles Rohlfs, is a most interesting one. As a little girl she was fond of writing, but what do you suppose she wrote? Poetry. She was only 7 or 8 years old at the time, and her brother, three or four years older, who owned a toy printing press and a font of type, used to take great delight in setting up and printing her girlish productions, the two children playing "author and publisher" to their own great satisfaction and the infinite amusement of the older members of the family. Most of the impressions from the boy's little machine have long since been destroyed, but Mrs. Rohlfs has preserved a few, which she sometimes shows to her intimate friend.

In later years she tried to have a book of her poems published, but with no success. Then, on the advice of her father, a lawyer, she began one of those wonderful tales of crime which she was always evolving in her brain. To put her principal character in a difficult position and then to get him out again was her delight. After the manuscript was completed she took it to Putnam, the publisher. He sat up all night to read it, but, although he liked it immensely, he was afraid it would not prove a good seller, so he advised her to give it to Rossiter Johnson to read. Mr. Johnson was accordingly invited to the house, and to the delight of all his judgment was favorable. This was the origin of the famous "Leavenworth Case," which brought a fortune to its authoress.

Photo by Falk, New York.

ANNA KATHARINE GREEN.

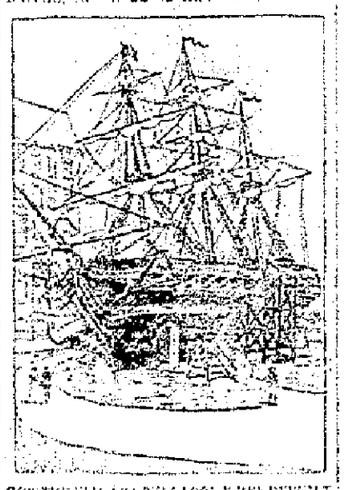
SAVING THE NIAGARA

PLAN TO RESCUE COMMODORE PERRY'S FAMOUS FLAGSHIP.

The Ship That Won Our Second War With England still in a Good State of Preservation at the Bottom of Lake Erie.

There is no episode in American history more thrilling than that recorded by Commodore Perry's heroic words, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Every American who can tell the story of Perry's valiant fight against an enemy superior in numbers and strength, and how, after a long day's fighting, the enemy were forced to surrender, and our gallant commander sent the message that told the story to the waiting American troops and to the anxious nation.

During the battle Perry used as flagship two vessels in succession. After the Lawrence had been disabled by the fire which she began to drift in among the enemy's vessels. Perry, to attain the danger of his capture and the consequent necessity of flight, left the Lawrence in an open boat to row to the Niagara, her sister ship. On leaving the disabled Lawrence he took



HOW THE NIAGARA WILL LOOK WHEN REPAIRED

with him his flag, which bore that most famous of all American battle cries, "Don't give up the ship!" then new to Yankee ears and eyes. Under the fire of the British fleet Perry took his way to the Niagara, which he reached unharmed. From her deck he fought the battle to its glorious conclusion.

The Niagara is to our inland waters what the old Ironsides is to the Atlantic coast. The latter vessel, saved by the heroic poem of Oliver Wendell Holmes, is spending her days at the Charlestown navy yard, while the Niagara lies at the bottom of Lake Erie. That she has survived will doubtless be a surprise to most Americans. Congressman Davenport of Erie is going to introduce a bill into the next congress appropriating $10,000 to raise and preserve her as a precious relic of our second war for independence. It is not putting it too strongly when it is said that the victory achieved by this vessel turned the war of 1812 in our favor, and $10,000 is a very small price to pay for what should be a priceless memento.

The Niagara lies in Misery bay, near the port of Erie, and she can be clearly seen 12 feet below the surface. The water has been kind to her and has preserved her stanch oaken timbers well, considering that three-quarters of a century have been passed under water. The waters have been kinder to her than human beings have been to her sister ship, the Lawrence. This famous old vessel was sunk higher up the beach in the same bay. Not a stick of her remains, for relic hunters long ago carried her off piecemeal.

An Attractive Star.

Mary Sanders, who has made a great hit in the role of Ora in Joseph Arthur's play of Indiana life "Lost River," is one of the prettiest and most talented of the very young American leading women. Miss Sanders, despite her youth, has had considerable stage experience, but it was not until her bad luck was at its height that her greatest good fortune came to her. Last season her manager put on a production of "The Old Curiosity

Photo by Rose & Sands, New York.

MARY SANDERS AS ORA IN "LOST RIVER."

Shop" at the Herald Square theater, New York city, with Miss Sanders as Little Nell and the Marchioness. There she was seen by Leibler & Co., who are among the largest managers in the United States, and they promptly engaged her, assigning to her the leading female role of Ora in "Lost River." The ever busy Dame Rumor will persist in the statement that next year Miss Sanders may be seen as a star at the head of a company provided for her by her present managers.

A farmer is known by his furrow as "the carpenter is known by his chips." It takes a firm hand and a true eye to turn a straight furrow. No wonder the farmer wears out, spite of exercise and fresh air. One day's work on the farm would tire many a trained athlete. And the farmer works hardest of all. The first up and the last to bed, feeding his team before he feels himself, his work is practically never done. Why does not the farmer treat his own body as he treats the land he cultivates? He puts back in phosphate what he takes out in crops, or the land would grow poor. The farmer should put back into his body the vital elements exhausted by labor. If he does not, he will soon complain of "poor health." The great value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is in its vitalizing power. It gives strength to the stomach, life to the lungs, purity to the blood. It supplies Nature with the substances by which she builds up the body, just as the farmer supplies Nature with the substances that build up the crops.

"I write to tell you of the great benefit I received from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mr. G. B. Bird, of Byrnesville, Putnam Co., W. Va. "It cured me of a very bad case of indigestion associated with torpid liver. Before I began the use of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I had no appetite; could not sleep, nor work but very little. The little that I ate did not agree with me, bowels constipated, and life was a misery to me. I wrote to Dr. Pierce giving the symptoms, and asked for advice. He advised me to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' So I began the use of it and after taking four bottles I felt so well that I went to work; but soon got worse, so I again began the use of it, and used it about eight weeks longer, when I was permanently cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Use them when you require a pill.

WINTER WRAPS.

Outside Garments For the Approaching Cold Weather.

The long sack is well represented among advance winter models, and one of the newest ideas is to have it cut decidedly shorter at the back than in front. The lower edge sometimes forms large, deep scallops, sometimes is plain. Stitched straps, lines of stitching and applications form the decoration as hitherto, but the sleeves show a decided change. In one case they flare inward the wrist and have wide revers, like those on the sleeves of the habit of certain religious orders. Again, the sleeve of cloth terminates a little below the elbow, with a slight flare, and there is either a full undersleeve emerging from it and passing into a close hand at the wrist or the sleeve of the gown bodice is allowed to serve as undersleeve.

LONG COAT.

Long jackets, fitted at the back and straight in front, are again to be worn. Pelerines and superimposed capes are used with this class of jacket as well as with the straight sack.

The illustration given today shows a long, loose coat of satin cloth. It is laid in stitched plaits, which are left free near the foot, and the edge has many rows of stitching. An empire belt of velvet comes from under the arms, following the line of the yoke, and fastens with a rosette and steel buckle in front. The wide collar and the revers are faced with velvet, and there are lines of stitching and velvet applications at the wrists of the plain sleeves. The lining is of satin throughout.

JUDIE CHOLLET.

NEW CORN HUSKER.

Machine Invented by an Iowa Man Said to Be a Success.

An invention has been perfected and pronounced a success at Oskaloosa, near Grinnell, Ia., which will revolutionize the methods of corn husking throughout the agricultural regions of the United States, says the Chicago Record. William Hibbs of Oskaloosa has perfected a corn harvester which has recently been tried and is pronounced an unqualified success. Those who have seen the marvelous working of the machine say that it will do for corn harvesting what the self binder has done in the harvesting of small grain.

In operation a pair of long rollers widely separated at the bottom and rising at an angle of 45 degrees straddle the rows of corn. These rollers work inward, pluck the ear of corn, which is given to another pair of rollers and is husked and run up an inclined plane and dumped into the wagon. The machine is comparatively cheap and can be operated by two hands.

The speed with which it works will make it a means of great economy to the farmer. A company is being organized in Oskaloosa for its manufacture, and the machine will be placed on the market at once.

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THE SCOURGE OF THE BATTLESHIP--- THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

WITHIN the past six months several additions which have been made to the fighting strength of Uncle Sam's sea forces have brought it into high place among the navies of the world. Among these are some of the fleetest and most powerful vessels afloat and the submarine torpedo boat Holland, which, according to the naval experts, is one of the most formidable weapons yet added to the navies of the world, and which is said by them to mark the beginning of the end of the construction of heavily armored vessels for coast and harbor defense and the method of revolutionizing the methods employed in blockading harbors and for close to shore work.

The Holland is new so far as appears on the naval list is concerned, she is old enough to have proved beyond any doubt her ability to get out of the way of the rays of the searchlights and the heavy gun fire of large ships, which in time of war have made a reputation for Uncle Sam's navy which will be remembered for years to come by the nations of the world. Besides being capable of keeping away from these dangers, the Holland has shown her ability to crawl up under the larger ships, deliver her missile of destruction, and then move away to a place of safety to watch the result of her work.

During the maneuvers of the fleets off Newport recently many attacks of different sorts were tried for the purpose of developing the usefulness of the several classes of vessels employed. Night attacks on the forts and running the blockade were the favored maneuvers. Then came a night attack by the torpedo boat fleet upon the blockading squadron. Most of these little vessels were "picked up" by the powerful rays from the searchlights of the battleships and quickly put out of action. One after another these frail craft fell victims to the guns of the larger vessels. With the Holland it was a different story. With less than half the speed and displacement of the surface torpedo boats, the submarine wonder moved from her station in the inner harbor and, while running on the surface, passed near enough to three of the hostile fleet to have ended their careers, and returned to her station without having been seen.

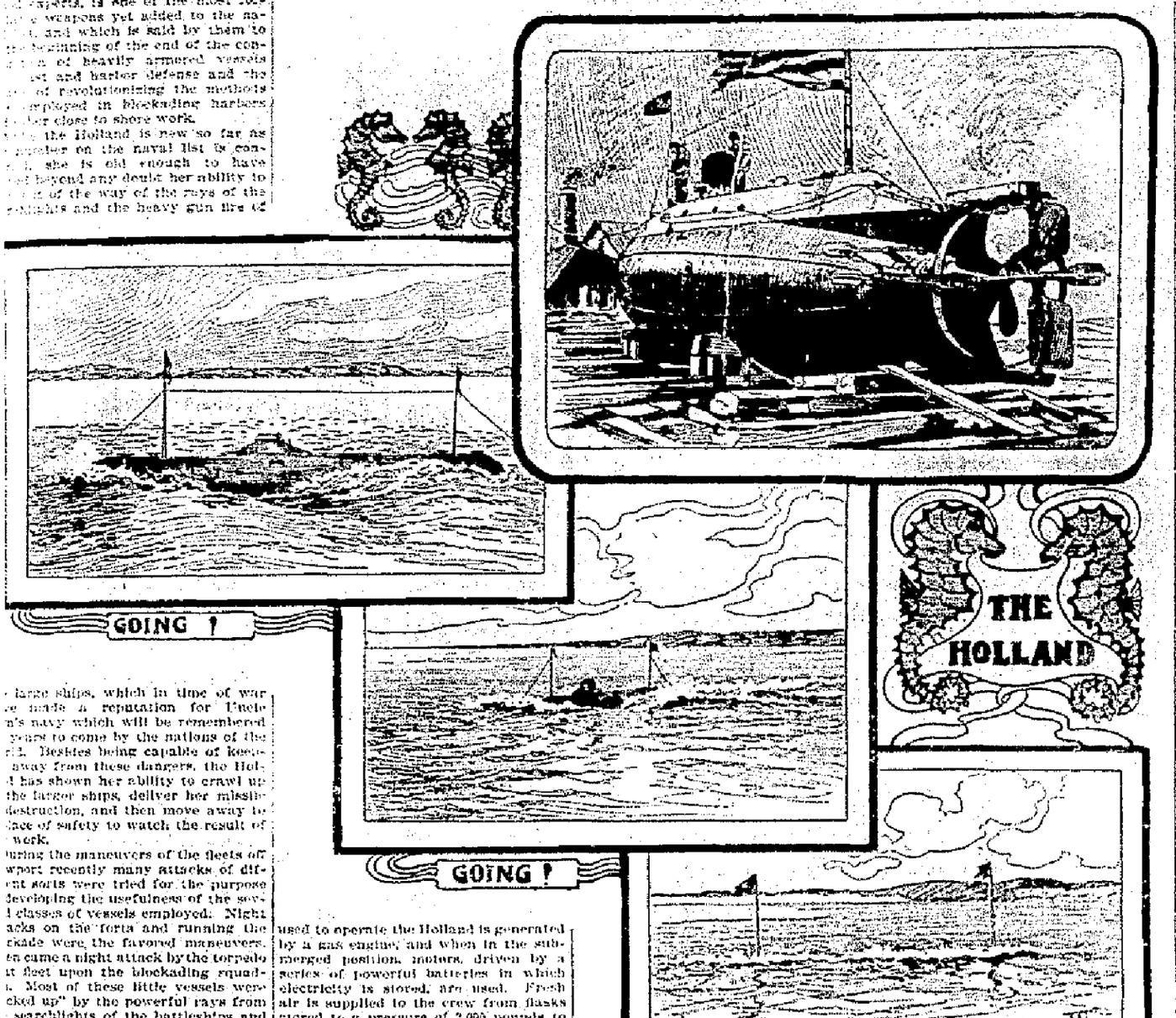
The methods employed in operating the Holland are entirely different from those used in any other fighting vessel. She sits so low in the water while running on the surface that little is exposed to the searchlights, and when the vessel is completely submerged there is not even a ripple on the surface to indicate her whereabouts. She is less than half the length and displacement of the surface torpedo boats, and, while her equipment is less, she is better able to send her torpedoes to their destination without fear of being destroyed, as there is no way for the attacked vessel to locate her.

While on the surface the motive power used to operate the Holland is generated by a gas engine, and when in the submerged position, motors, driven by a series of powerful batteries in which electricity is stored, are used. Fresh air is supplied to the crew from flasks stored to a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch. This is let into the boat at a reduced pressure, obtained through a system of valves. Air is used in operating the diving and steering engines, by which the vessel is guided in both the horizontal and vertical planes, and also to discharge the torpedoes from the tube in the bow.

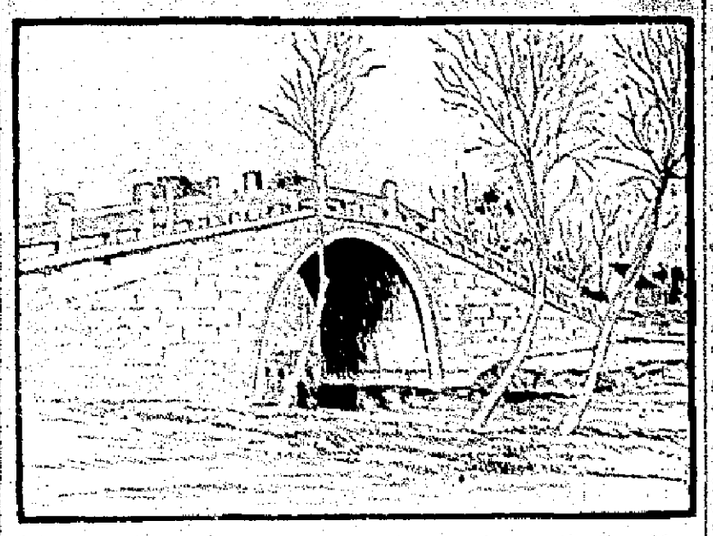
When the Holland moves to an attack, after getting the range of the vessel to be destroyed, she is placed in the "awash" position. This is done by allowing a sufficient volume of water to enter the system of tanks in the bottom of the boat. The valves are opened and the water allowed to rush in until the dial indicates that sufficient has been taken. The vessel is then ready to dive. At a command from the captain the man operating the diving engine turns the wheels until the horizontal rudders are in position to carry the craft below the surface. She is kept on "even keel" through a system of "trimming tanks," and also by use of the rudders. While submerged the vessel is kept on the desired course by means of a compass which is fitted in the conning tower, from which place the movements are controlled by the captain. A system of telephones and telegraphs to the several sections is also installed in the conning tower. In all, five men operate the vessel, being stationed, respectively, at the engine, at the diving apparatus, at the tanks, at the torpedo tube and in the conning tower.

When "in service," the vessels of the Holland type carry five of the smaller type of Whitehead torpedoes. When ready for action, word is passed from the captain to the men forward to place the torpedo. The cap over the forward end of the tube is closed and the breech opened. The torpedo is then placed in the tube, and the breech is closed. The gauge is then set, and at the word of command the missile is sent on its mission of destruction. The weight of the discharged torpedo is then taken up through the "compensating tanks."

To bring the vessel to the surface, the water is forced out of the tanks by air.



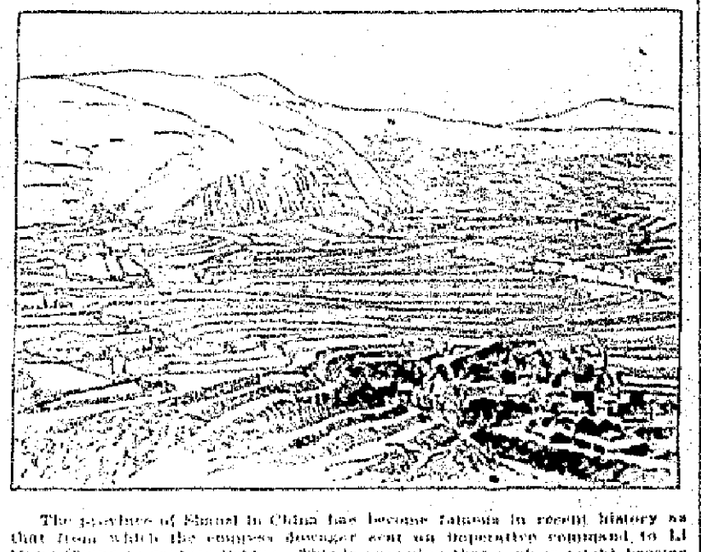
A "CAMEL BACK" BRIDGE NEAR YANG CHOW.



One of the most curious specimens of bridge architecture is that so frequently found in various parts of China known as the "camel back." It is usually arched, perhaps boasting an antiquity of several hundred years, and it always spans a stream which may be almost dry in the summer time, but full to overflowing after the rains have set in.

It is owing to the fact that an ordinary bridge would invariably sail away on the flood when the river was high that this camel back has become the accepted pattern in China, and as many of this type have withstood the freshets of centuries it has proved well adapted to the needs of the country. This particular bridge spans a stream just north of the gates of Yang Chow, a city lying to the east of Nankin.

NATURAL TERRACES OF SHANSI.



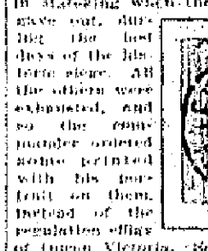
The province of Shansi in China has become famous in recent history as that from which the empress dowager sent an imperative command to Li Hung Chang to capture Peking. This is assuming that a place might become famous rather than infamous from having been chosen as the last refuge of such a craven crowd as accompanied the foreign hating Prince Tuan into seclusion. This province is also famous at least throughout China, as that in which are situated vast beds of anthracite coal and mines that have been worked in a primitive manner for centuries. In agriculture, also, it leads with many products, and the surface of the country is cut up into thousands of natural and artificial terraces, on the levels of which the soil is extremely fertile. The province is bounded on the north by Mongolia, east by Pe-chi-li, and west and south by the Hoang-ho river.

A TAUTAI OF THE YANG-TSE.

To be technically correct, according to one who has traveled extensively in China, a "Taotai" is an incumbent of circuit and rules over a department, but the term has been rather loosely used to signify an urban as well as suburban official. The portrait herewith presented is that of the Taotai of Anchiang, on the Yang-tse river, in the center of a region at present of great interest to all the powers with aspirations in China. To control the Yang-tse means paramount influence over many millions of people occupying nine out of the 18 provinces of China. The river itself is second only to the mighty Amazon and drains the most fertile portion of China.

THE STAMP SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Among the stamps which the enthusiastic philatelists will consider as well worth an effort to obtain is one the very existence of which was at one time denied. This is the stamp printed in Matabeleland when the regular supply gave out. Although the last days of the Matabele siege. All the others were exhausted, and so the commander ordered some printed with his portrait on them, instead of the regulation effigy of Queen Victoria. So few stamps of this peculiar issue were used that collectors in general denied its existence, but this photograph, taken from an original direct from Matabeland, establishes its identity. The portrait of the redoubtable Baden-Powell, whom his friends and intimates call "B. P." for short, appears here to refute the statement that the hero of Matabeland would not be guilty of usurping the functions of the postmaster general.



A PRETTY CANTONESE MAIDEN.

According to European and American notions the prettiest Chinese women are those of Canton and the southern provinces, where the truly Celestial type prevails. They have the deformed feet, to be sure, but their cheeks are more oval and their countenances a trifle more intelligent than those elsewhere, it is said. That beauty is only a relative term, depending greatly upon the point of view, is amply shown by the Chinese standards. The most beautiful woman is the one with the smallest deformed feet and the broadest "moon face" so often sung about by the Chinese poets. There is, however, a vast difference between the Chinese proper and the Manchoo ruling class at Peking and mainly in the north, where the women have feet of the natural shape, are tall and erect, some of them of really regal bearing. To this class, or, rather, race, belongs the remarkable empress dowager, who, together with the representatives of her family, presents a striking contrast to the dainty little maid pictured here, whose portrait was secured unawares.

MOVABLE TARGETS IN GERMANY.

Movable targets of a new sort have been invented for the use of the German army. These targets are propelled toward the marksmen at full speed, to represent a cavalry charge, being run on rollers, the motive power being supplied by horses, which are started at a gallop after being attached to the target ropes. The soldiers thus learn to gauge distance and its variations with great accuracy.

YES OR NO?

Marion People are Respectfully Asked to Answer These Questions.

Is there anything in the evidence of one's senses?

Is there anything in the testimony of one's friends?

Can reliance be placed upon statements from people we know?

Are the opinions of local citizens of any greater moment than those of strangers?

Would you consider before people living in some far-away place than citizens of your own city?

We think not, for home proof can readily be investigated.

Mrs. Julia Hudson, of 503 North Main street, says: "I felt so badly in the winter of 1898 that it was necessary for me to do something to get relief, and going to W. B. Toyt's drug store I got Doan's Kidney Pills to see if they would free me from the persistent backache. Besides the weakness in the back, my kidneys were irregular, and the secretions from those organs caused me much embarrassment and annoyance. The use of Doan's Kidney Pills stopped the backache and freed me from the difficulty with the kidney secretions. I can heartily recommend this reliable treatment to others."

Sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Scald head is an eyesore of the scalp, very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

LOCAL TIME CARD

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Get time tables and all information from M. E. Dickerson, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

West.		East.	
No. 6,	*10:05 am	No. 16,	*12:50 pm
No. 18,	3:25 pm	No. 8,	*10:55 pm
No. 8,	*11:00 pm	No. 30,	*3:40 pm
No. 1,	*11:35 pm	No. 18,	*5:35 am
No. 17,	7:50 am		

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:50 p. m. Carries passengers to Mansfield.

No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.

No. 12 carries passengers between Mansfield, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 37 and 38 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 10 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 13 and 14.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.	
No. 1,	7:00 am	No. 13,	*8:10 am
No. 5,	*10:25 am	No. 3,	6:10 pm
No. 12,	3:45 pm	No. 9,	*10:30 pm
No. 8,	*11:50 pm	No. 33,	12:00 m
No. 35, local, 12:55 pm.			

No. 12 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 33 and 12 run between Rome and Marion Junction only.

* Daily. Nos. 37, 38, 14, 1, 9, 33 and 35 daily except Sunday. No. 13 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

In effect Sunday, May 29, at 5:30 p. m.

Eastbound.		Westbound.	
No. 35,	10:55 am	No. 11,	6:18 am
No. 3,	*3:25 pm	No. 19,	10:37 am
No. 15,	7:07 pm	No. 7,	*11:20 am
No. 18,	10:55 pm	No. 35,	4:23 pm
No. 51,	*2:45 pm	No. 55,	*11:20 am

* Nos. 2, 54, 3 and 55 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley

South.		North.	
*No. 20,	5:32 am	*No. 21,	6:55 am
*No. 32,	10:15 am	*No. 23,	10:10 am
No. 34,	1:39 pm	*No. 25,	4:20 pm
*No. 36,	7:05 pm	*No. 27,	9:10 pm

* Daily.

Trains enter Union depot, Toledo and Columbus.

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY-HOCKING RAILROAD CO.

C., S. & H. R. R.

Time table in effect Sept. 30, 1900.

From Marion to	
Columbus and Delaware	7:10 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus	9:10 am
Zanesville and Shawnee	12:05 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	12:05 pm
Columbus and Delaware	12:05 pm
New York and Philadelphia	5:40 pm
Kenova and Norfolk	5:40 pm
Columbus and Delaware	5:40 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	7:10 pm
Bellevue and Sandusky	7:10 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

H. A. Jaynes, Gen. Pas. Agt.

E. M. Beale, agent.

TWO STATESMEN CONTRASTED.

No two statesmen could apparently present greater points of contrast than those whose portraits are presented herewith, for Lord Salisbury and Li Hung Chang, as representatives, respectively, of the occident and the orient, and for almost antipodal types.

The one is bluff, outspoken and direct—at least on the surface—the other secretive, wily and reserved. While Li Hung Chang may stand for the oriental diplomacy, as, for instance, pursued or adopted by Russia and China, with its shifty and evasive methods, its cunning and scheming, yet it cannot be shown that this policy has brought him either great success or credit, a notable instance of failure being the treaty with Japan, which was the most disastrous for China that could have been negotiated.

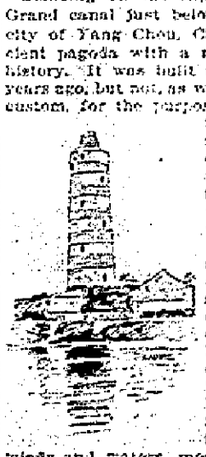
The time has passed for evasion and equivocation to succeed in diplomacy and the truth is more effective than a lie, because the astute diplomats are looking out for the latter, while the former takes them unawares, the up to date statesmen affect to believe.

BLIND ENTHUSIASTS OF THE WHEEL.

Cycling is the favorite recreation of the blind students of a certain famous normal academy of music. The cycles they use vary in size and style, but the best liked machines are those that accommodate several riders at once. The illustration shows a machine that holds 12 pedalers. It is 28 feet in length, and all the riders with the exception of the second man, who does the steering, are blind. All pedal, but the pedal attachments are not all alike, and there is variety in the styles of handle bar. The bars are really only used as supports for the hands.

A PROPITIATORY PAGODA.

Standing on the right bank of the Grand canal just below the populous city of Yang Chou, China, is an ancient pagoda with a most interesting history. It was built several hundred years ago, but not, as was generally the custom, for the purpose of perpetuating the fame of some great man or powerful dynasty. It was intended to propitiate the evil spirits of the air and water and was founded after consulting the famed geomancers of the period. Ever since, the city near which it stands has been preserved from the malific influences of the winds and waters, most of the 500,000 people in Yang Chou firmly believe, and look forward with apprehension to the time, apparently not far distant, when it shall yield to the aerial and aqueous elements and crumble to decay. Indeed, it is expected to fall this year.



BOYS OF THE PAO-TING-FU MISSION.

At the American mission of Pao-Ting-Fu a boy's boarding school was established some years ago and was in a flourishing condition at the time of the Boxer uprising. There were many students, sons of converted natives, in the school, and there were nearly a score of native servants attached to the establishment, these also being converts. All of the inmates of the school and those connected with it who could be reached by the Boxers were butchered by the yellow fiends.

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TOASTING FEET

It will be great fun these long winter evenings to toast your feet before a nice fire after a good meal, when the groceries are from

COURT & SCHNEIDER,

QUALITY GROCERS.

Phone 177. 115 S. Main St.

Trained Voices

Are in Demand.
I can train them.

Herbert Hutchinson,
Voice Teacher.
232 S. Greenwood St., - - - Marion, O.

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Uncle Sam or Champagne Chewing Gum? Do you want the clock?

J. W. HEADLEY

The West Center Street Druggist.

A Perfect Jewelry Store.

A Positive Fact, we not only keep beautiful and valuable diamonds, but we sell them. Marion people like and own beautiful things.

M. NELSON & SONS.

The East Center Street Jewelers.

NOT IN THE BOTTLE.

It is not by the appearance of the bottle that you should judge of the quality of the beverage. The real quality is inside the bottle.

The contents of a bottle of our famous HARVARD RYE is more invigorating and enjoyable than the most gaudy label could promise.

The Kentucky Liquor Co.

137 N. Main St. Phone 1830.
LOUIS GOLDBERG, Manager.

Cardington Whiskey.

For pure Cardington Whiskey, go to Hugh Lisse, the Distiller.

124 South Main St.

MANY PLEADINGS

Are Filed in the Local Court of Common Pleas the Closing Day of Last Week.

JUDGE YOUNG AT BELLEFONTAINE

Takes the Logan County Bench Owing to the Illness Here of Judge Dow—New Appraisement Ordered in the Matter of Johnston & Young Against L. H. Delander.

In the matter of John Aldrich against Clara L. Ammedinger, the defendant, by her attorneys, Scofield, Durfee & Scofield, Saturday filed in common pleas court an answer to the plaintiff's petition, making a general denial to all the allegations contained therein.

In the matter of Daniel Sherwood against Clara L. Ammedinger, the defendant, by her attorneys, Scofield, Durfee & Scofield, filed in common pleas court Saturday afternoon an answer denying every allegation contained in the plaintiff's petition.

It is also alleged that Daniel Sherwood at one time recovered a judgment against Omega Ammedinger, who is the husband of the defendant, and is alleged in the plaintiff's petition to be her agent, for the same reason he now seeks judgment against the defendant. The judgment against Omega Ammedinger having been taken, it is alleged that the plaintiff is now barred from the prosecution of this proceeding against the defendant.

In the damage matter of Lysander Smith against the Hocking Valley Railroad company, the defendant Saturday filed an answer making a general denial of the allegations contained in the plaintiff's petition, and alleged that if the plaintiff was injured at all it was due to his own fault and carelessness.

In the matter of Johnston & Young against L. H. Delander, and others, the former appraisement and sale have been set aside and a new appraisement and sale ordered.

In the matter of Elizabeth Rush against Wm. Rush, leave was given the plaintiff to plead by November 3.

Owing to the illness of Judge Dow of Bellefontaine, Judge B. G. Young is holding common pleas court in that city this week.

To Emeneza L. Benedict the term marital felicity is an empty phrase. Benedict has made two dashes at sailing on the matrimonial sea and both proved to be absolute failures from the word go. They caused him more trouble than comes to the average man in an entire lifetime. And now, as a result of his last venture, Benedict is in jail on a charge of contempt of court.

When his second divorce case was heard, he was ordered to pay to Mrs. Benedict seventy-five dollars alimony, which he failed to do. By her attorneys she issued an attachments in contempt, which Judge Young allowed, and Monday afternoon the deputy sheriff drove to Benedict's home, southwest of the city, and arrested him. He was lodged in the county jail to await the action of the court.

Benedict is able to pay the alimony, but is adverse to contributing toward his ex-wife's support.

In the matter of Henry W. Sager against Thomas J. Bauer and Lillian E. Bauer, the defendants, by their attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery, Monday, filed an answer in common pleas court making a general denial of the allegations in the plaintiff's petition and setting forth that the account involved in the matter has been paid in full.

In the matter of Jacob Findling against Caroline Findling, the defendant, by her attorneys, Scofield, Durfee & Scofield, has filed in common pleas court, an affidavit for attachment in contempt, alleging that the plaintiff has for a year past, wholly neglected to pay the alimony allowed her by the court at the time she was allowed a divorce from the plaintiff.

Judge Tobias has ordered the arrest of the defendant and ordered that he be admitted to bail in the sum of $200.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, "One cent a dose."

THE BELONGINGS

Of the Late Luellen H. Converse Received by His Father.

N. W. Converse, the father of the late Luellen H. Converse, who, as a member of company E, Sixth United States Infantry, died at Espalanta, on the island of Negros, has received his son's belongings and a number of relics a comrade of the deceased forwarded in a box containing letters, pictures, etc., from Espalanta. The deceased had, during a period covering thirteen years of military life, been in a great many foreign countries, and had gathered many relics, but a large share of them could not be sent home owing to the distance.

TENDER LEGS

Leave Sunday Evening for Their Annual Fall Outing.

Nine members of the Tenderleg club left Sunday afternoon for Michigan where they will remain two weeks, hunting big game. The party goes to Alpena and from there will be driven twenty-two miles out in the woods where it will camp. In addition the large game which is plentiful there, a great quantity of small game abounds.

The party was made up Fred Haberman, D. W. Murphy, A. C. Edmundson, Charles Harriman, J. W. Thew, W. H. Schaffner, DeWitt Vestal, Ed Huggins and A. C. Court.

REGIMENTAL MEETING

Of the Knights of St. John To Be Held Next Week.

There will be a regimental board meeting of the Eighth regiment, Knights of St. John, in this city next Tuesday evening. At that time the officers will be elected.

James Cusic is a candidate for lieutenant colonel. Whether or not the other commanderies in the regiment have candidates has not been given out as yet. Marion is entitled to the office, and a hard fight is being put up to land the plum for Mr. Cusic.

SONG RECITAL

Mr. Oley Speaks Will Appear at Y.M.C.A. November 8.

Oley Speaks, basso cantate, a singer of rare power and magnetism, will be heard in concert, in Marion, at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, the evening of November 8. Mr. Speaks is an Ohio man, but for the last two years has occupied a prominent solo position in New York City. He is not only an artist of culture, but he was born with a genius for dramatic music.

OFFICERS ELECTED

By the Marion Ministerial Association Monday Morning.

At a meeting of the Marion Ministerial association held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors last Monday, Dr. A. E. Smith was elected president; Rev. W. E. Thomas, vice president, and Rev. D. H. Bart, secretary and treasurer.

A committee was appointed to prepare a program for the ensuing year and resolutions on the departure of Rev. E. H. Snow were adopted.

MONDAY AFTERNOON

Miss Mary Geer Dies at Her Home on Mt. Vernon Avenue.

Miss Mary Geer died at her home on Mt. Vernon avenue last Monday. She had been ill for two weeks, suffering from a fever. Her mother, two brothers and two sisters are left to mourn her death.

Taken to Columbus.

Sheriff John Battenfeld and Mrs. Perry Jones took Mrs. David Mouser to Columbus Monday, where she was placed in the Ohio state hospital for the insane.

FOR SALE—Six Merino rams, fine stock, to sell for less money than the same grade can be bought elsewhere. See or address George P. Codding, Lafue, Ohio. 21-wk-3-p

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

Go to Beverly's second-hand store for stoves and furniture, 146 south Main street. 275-w-s-wk-tf

BRYAN—"I'm in the wrong store."

JUDGE W. Z. DAVIS

Is at Head of a Committee To Draft Resolutions in Memory of the Late John Sherman.

ALL STATE OFFICES TO BE CLOSED

Governor Nash Asks All Citizens and Public Officials To Give Proper Expression of Regret Over Nation's Loss—No Republican Speeches for Thursday, Day or Night.

Columbus, O., Oct. 23.—Governor Nash today issued a proclamation calling attention officially to the death of ex-Secretary of State Sherman and bemoaning the great loss sustained by the state in his departure from life. The governor calls upon the citizens and public officials to give proper expression to their regrets. The proclamation briefly recounts the illustrious career closed by the death, and the flag at the capitol is ordered at half mast until after the funeral.

At a meeting of the state officials, it was decided today to attend the funeral at Mansfield, Thursday.

The state officials voted to close all the state offices Thursday afternoon as a mark of respect for Sherman's memory. A committee consisting of Supreme Judge Davis, School Commissioner Bonebrake and Acjutant General Cryger was appointed to draft a memorial.

Chairman Dick and Secretary of the Republican state executive committee, issued a proclamation to the Republicans of Ohio today. It calls upon the organization throughout the state to lay aside political strife on the day of Sherman's funeral, and asks that all political meetings arranged for Thursday, October 25, be cancelled out of respect for the dead statesman's memory. Members of the state executive and central committees are requested to attend the funeral in a body.

WITH ALLIGATORS

The Scioto River Is Stocked by L. L. J. Koch of Lafue.

M. V. Payne came home from La Rue Tuesday, where he passed a couple of days looking after the fish he recently planted in the Scioto, and incidentally investigating a report sent him that L. L. J. Koch, a Lafue druggist, was bringing alligators from Florida and planting them in the river.

The game warden found that Koch had placed a large number of alligators in the Scioto, and that they are rapidly growing. Mr. Payne secured a specimen, which he brought home with him. According to a statement made by the game warden the alligators will do the fish no harm, but, if allowed to reach a fair size, which he believes they will in spite of climate conditions, they will be a menace to seiners.

Salem Notes.

Salem, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Levi Harruff of Salem, who fell some time ago, dislocating her ankle, is reported not much better.

The Richland Township Reading circle is still improving.

Gottlieb Feichtner of Salem has sold his horse and buggy and bought a bicycle.

John Helmlich has moved six miles southeast of Marengo, where he rented a farm.

E. F. Tittlebaugh was called to attend the funeral of his cousin, Mr. Edw'n Reamsnyder of Bucyrus last week.

Edward Diesteld of East Canaan is building a new porch to to his house.

Mr. Hempfield's driving horse, while being driven to the home of Mrs. Alcinda Fairchild, sustained a severe sprain in an ankle. Mr. Hempfield was unable to move him for a couple of days.

Mr. Tittlebaugh has purchased a lot of fine Jersey Red hogs at Mr. Shaw's sale. It looks as though Tittlebaugh Bros intend going into the hog business.

Children's Suits and Overcoats

Can be seen here in all the new styles for fall. Prices range from $1 00 to $5 00

Children's Corduroy Pants, $1 00.

Children's Corduroy Suits, $3.75.

Light Weight Wool Underwear in natural colors. Price, $1.25 each.

S. Oppenheimer, Jr.

MANAGER.

MAIN AND CHURCH STREETS

TOWNSHIP BOARD

Holds a Meeting and Elects a Number of Teachers.

The Marion township board of education met Monday afternoon at the office of Isaac Oakes, township clerk. Mr. John Conley presided for the first time, having only been elected to office at the last meeting.

Messrs. W. K. Lawrence, P. Lies, J. M. Thompson, J. B. Conley, John Klinefelter, F. E. Coon, David Martin, S. J. Mahaffey and G. F. Barks and the president answered to their names at the roll call.

A large number of bills were paid. These included the bill for the coal contract which was awarded at the last meeting.

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to the employing of teachers. The following selections were made from a large number of applicants:

Miss Clarissa Smith, winter term, district No. 11; Miss Carrie Hudson, winter term, district No. 8; Mr. J. F. Martin, fall and spring term, district No. 14; Gertrude Lawrence, winter term, district No. 2; Miss Anna Bomford, district No. 12.

HEAVY FIRE

Is Suffered Near Village of Marseilles Saturday Night.

Marseilles was the scene of an expensive fire Saturday night. The slave mill which has been operating at the Devil's Neck for the past year is being moved away. In some manner the stock of staves on hand was ignited and totally destroyed.

The loss is estimated at $50,000. The origin of the fire is not known, but the loss is the largest experienced by the several big fires in that section during the past year. The village of Marseilles was almost wiped out during the winter by flames. Previous to this and during the early fall thousands of dollars' worth of timber was destroyed by a fire in the dense woods of the Devil's Neck.

GOODNOW PIKE

Being Constructed from Big Island to Morral Will Be a Fine One.

Marion county is to have one of the finest pikes in the state when it is completed, and the first of its kind ever constructed in the county. It is known as the Goodnow pike and runs from Big Island to Morral. Thomas Carroll of this city is building the road, and it is now being rushed to completion.

The lower portion of the grade is constructed of crushed stone and, instead of gravel, the upper portion is made of screenings. Thus the entire road is of macadam. Its construction is attracting wide attention, and every Sunday large numbers from this city visit the work to examine the construction.

NOT ADMITTED.

Will of Fred Schaber Turned Down by the Probate Court.

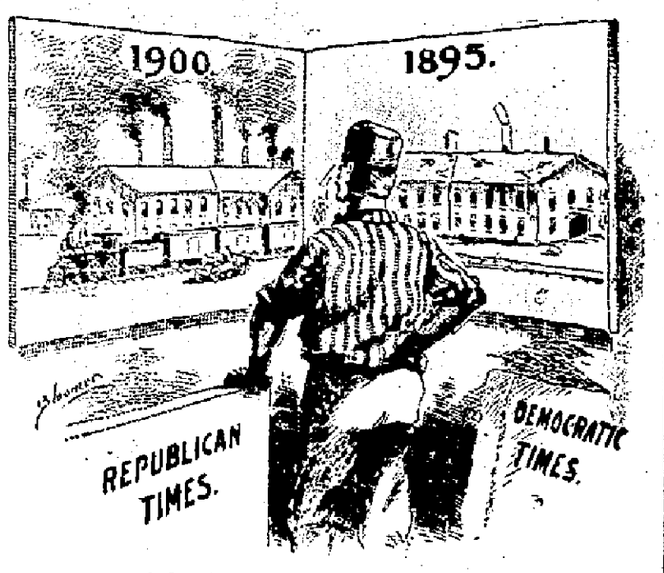
The will of the late Fred Schaber, who committed suicide some time ago, was not admitted to probate and record Monday afternoon by Probate Judge Barke. It was decided that Schaber was not in his right mind at the time of the making of the will.

It will be remembered that Schaber attempted to murder his wife, and, thinking her dead, took Paris green. He lingered some time and during the interim between taking the poison and dying, made the will.

Lena Shaber and J. C. Johnston have been appointed to administer the estate of the decedent.

Does It Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe sore throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale by W. B. Foye.



LOOK BEFORE YOU VOTE.

Bowlus' Foot Forms.

Raising Children

is an industry that prospers at all seasons of the year, and as every child must have Shoes, it helps our business along wonderfully.

Children's Shoes Should Be Good Shoes.

They must be to stand the racket children give them. Foot Form Shoes are even more important for children than for adults, for the small feet are growing, and flexibility and comfort must go with good wear. Popular prices. All widths. All sizes.

L. C. BOWLUS & CO.

PHONE 2102.

"Contentment is Better Than Riches."

But man is so constituted—has still so much of the animal in him—that contentment depends not a little upon his food. To make a man thoroughly dissatisfied with his life and lot, give him bread made from moldy or ill prepared flour. Write "contentment" on his face by baking only "B". Pride of Marion or Legal Tender flour, always pure and clean and made with care.

Marion Milling and Grain Co.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

M. C. Chipps of Elm Street Meets with an Accident.

M. C. Chipps of Elm street, while putting up a cornice on a new dwelling in East Marion, Friday afternoon, was obliged to reach around a corner in such a way that he strained the muscles of his right side and injured his bowels. After the accident the injured man was removed to his home and Dr. W. H. Hinklin was called. Mr. Chipps has suffered intense pain and has been in a precarious condition since the accident, but was slightly improved Tuesday.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Remaining in the Local Postoffice at This Date.

The following is the advertised list of letters uncalled for at the local postoffice at this date:

Burch, John; Drake, A. D.; Free, Jessie; Francis, L. M.; Inner, Chas.; Kellogg, Walter J.; Morris, Robert; McIntyre, Mr. George; Marion Paint Co.; Melvin, Arthur S.; Newton, Charley E., 2; Wilson, Frank; Brown, Mrs. Lizzie; Daughman, Mrs. Sarah; Cruikshank, Mrs. Martha; Egger, Mrs. Alice; Young, Mrs. W. H.; "E. S. M."

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

FROM MANSFIELD

A Marion County Girl Will Be Brought to This City.

Infirmary Director Firstenberger went to Mansfield Tuesday to get Ida C. Harris, a thirteen-year-old girl, who is there in indigent circumstances and requires care. The girl has been living with her step-mother and the latter refuses longer to furnish her a home.

Miss Harris will be brought here and taken to the county infirmary.

WANTED—An experienced girl to do general housework. Inquire at once of Mrs. C. E. Martin, 431 south Main street. 21-wk-tf

Money to loan on farm property at 5 and 6 per cent. for five years. See Fred W. Peters. 42-wk-tf

When We Bought

this store three years ago, people in this locality were in the habit of buying most of their drug store goods elsewhere. They do not do so now. We have convinced many that

121 East Center Street

is a good place to supply their drug wants.

We invite you to buy your drug wants here.

Masonic Block

STRAYER BROS., DRUGGISTS.

East Center Street.

The Fidelity Coal and Supply Co.,

111 NORTH STATE ST.

What You Want

is the best of COAL, at the lowest price. Prompt delivery and full service.

WADDELL & KNAPP,

General INSURANCE Agents,

ISSUE

FIRE, CYCLONE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES, ALSO AGENTS FOR

Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y. Largest Dividend Paying Co. In the World

Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.

Office opp. court house, Leonard building. MARION, O

THE Marion County Bank Co.

(Successors to J. S. Reed & Co.)

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Cash Capital - - - $250,000.00.

Invites deposits. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking within the limits of safety. Mortgage and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.

Deposit vaults for valuable papers free to customers.

E. H. Johnson, President.
Henry True, Vice President.
W. H. Schaffner, Cashier.
C. D. Schaffner, Asst. Cashier.

H. W. SAGER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Office and residence 3rd stairway west of Postoffice, Marion, Ohio. Office hours 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. All calls answered promptly, day or night. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Phone 175.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THESCHULTZHOME

Is the Scene of an Unusually Pretty Wedding Ceremony Tuesday Evening.

MANY FRIENDS ARE PRESENT

To Witness the Marriage of the Daughter of the House. Miss Margaret Belle, to Mr. Clarence Leroy Sanford—A Short Honeymoon To Be Spent at Buffalo.

Married, Tuesday evening, October 23, at 7:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Margaret Schultz, of Vine street, her daughter, Miss Margaret Belle, to Mr. Clarence Leroy Sanford, Rev. Alfred R. Taylor of St. Paul's Episcopal church officiating.

This simple announcement, while giving all the essential facts of the union of two popular young people of the city, hardly does justice to the event of Tuesday evening, which was witnessed by about one hundred and fifty of the intimate friends of the bride and groom, and proved so unusually pleasant in all its details.

The pretty home was tastily decorated with foliage and bloom, the youth and beauty of the city was present, and that spirit of enjoyment, the lack of which has marred so many nuptial events, was manifest in a pronounced degree.

The guests were received by Mesdames Schultz and Sanford, mothers of the bride and groom, respectively, and by Mrs. W. S. Schultz and Mr. Earl Schultz, the sister and brother of the bride.

Promptly at the prearranged hour the bridal party descended from the second floor, while four friends of the bride and groom, Messrs. T. M. Cunningham, Earl Wilson, Burt McClain and Ray Martin, beautifully rendered on mandolin and guitar the ever popular wedding march by Mendelssohn. The groom and his best man, Mr. Charles Dee, accompanied by the officiating clergyman, entered the parlor from the front of the house and, before a bank of palms overhung by a rope of smilax and cosmos, awaited the bride. From the rear of the home came the bridal party. Messrs. James Beatty and Charles Allen headed the line; the two bridesmaids, Misses Jessie Masden and Carrie Linsley came next; the maid of honor, Miss Houghton of Richwood followed them, and then came the bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. W. S. Schultz.

The maids were gowned in white organdie, and carried great bunches of pink roses. The bride wore a rich old rose and white satin foulard trimmed with white chiffon and white velvet ribbon. She carried a dainty little prayerbook.

The brother gave the bride away, the vows were spoken, the ring was passed, the benediction pronounced and the two lovers became husband and wife.

Following the speaking of the congratulations and the inspection of the many handsome remembrances of friends, the wedding supper was served in the Kelly home adjoining the Schultz residence on the south. There, too, the entertainment, like the service, was ideal.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the bridal party, amid a shower of rice and best wishes, took carriages for the train, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford leaving shortly thereafter for Buffalo where they will spend a short honeymoon, after which they will make their home with the bride's mother.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sanford are warm favorites in the local social world; both deservedly have hosts of friends, all of whom wish them every imaginable joy.

QUITE ROMANTIC

Correspondence Between Two Young People Leads to a Wedding

Prospect, Oct. 25.—Miss May McPherson of this city was married in Mitchell, South Dakota, last week to Mr. George H. Summers of that place. The wedding is the outcome of a pleasing little romance began by a correspondence before either party had seen the other. Last spring Mr. Summers visited his unknown correspondent here and presumably made arrangements to change her name and residence. The bride is a respected and amiable young lady and carries away with her the esteem of the community. Mr. Summers is the owner of the Mitchell Iron works in Mitchell, where he and his wife will make their home.

ROUSING MEETING

Is Held by the Republicans at Caledonia Wednesday Night.

The Republicans held a rousing meeting at Caledonia Wednesday evening, when a large crowd assembled at the village hall to hear Attorney General John M. Sheets and Hon. D. W. Lucke, candidate for congress in this district, discuss the issues of the campaign. Both gentlemen made excellent addresses and were frequently applauded.

Messrs. C. E. Mouser, Hoke W. Hamilton, L. E. Myers, John J. Garverson and M. M. Rhoads accompanied the speakers to Caledonia.

Notice.

If you have not found an auctioneer that suits you, try W. C. McFarland, Iberia, Ohio. He is one of the leaders. Is now billed ahead for fifteen sales. Get his dates. 1t-wk

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. George Webb of Leader street.

A REPORT

Is Made by Superintendent Powell on the Schools.

Superintendent Arthur Powell reports a total enrollment in the public schools of 2,312. Of this number 1,154 are boys and 1,158 girls. The average daily attendance for the last month was 1,624 boys and 1,631 girls, a total of 3,255. Thirty-eight boys and seventy-eight girls were tardy and sixteen boys played truant. There are six boys and eight girls non-residents in the schools, and there are 168 boys and girls in the High school.

AT SAN FRANCISCO

The Mother of Mrs. Isaac Wintringham Passes Away.

Word was received here Wednesday that Mrs. Elizabeth Hart of San Francisco died there October 15. Mrs. Hart was the mother of Mrs. Isaac Wintringham of Park street. She was ninety-one years old.

POLITICAL FIELD

Meetings Are Held by Representatives of the Two Old Parties at Prospect.

MESSRS. LAYLIN AND LOCKE TALK

Address a Large Republican Gathering at the Township Hall—Meeting Is Full of Enthusiasm—Messrs. Guthery and Kelleher Hold a Meeting at the Pinefrock Room.

L. C. Laylin, candidate for secretary of state on the Republican ticket, and D. W. Locke, the congressional candidate in Thirteenth district, addressed a large gathering of Republicans at Prospect Tuesday evening. Messrs. F. E. Coon and G. E. Mouser accompanied the speakers to Prospect.

The meeting was held in the township hall and there was not sufficient room to accommodate the crowds and many were obliged to remain outside. The crowd was an enthusiastic one.

Messrs. Locke and Laylin spoke on the issues of the campaign and were frequently interrupted by applause. It was the most successful political meeting that has been held in the village this year.

Heart-to-Heart Meeting.

Messrs. Upton K. Guthery and Frank J. Kelleher met about sixty-five of the Democrats of Prospect township in the Pinefrock room at Prospect Tuesday evening. It was a heart-to-heart meeting. Messrs. Guthery and Kelleher avow that there is much enthusiasm shown by both parties in Prospect.

MANY MEETINGS

Announced by Marion County Republicans for Next Two Weeks.

The following list of meetings has been arranged by the local committee:

Saturday, October 27—John F. Scanlon, a noted Irish orator, at the court house.

Tuesday, October 30—J. L. Lewis, John Clark and John B. Bartram at Adelaide.

The same evening, S. S. Deaton, C. C. Fisher and W. G. Harding at Morral.

Wednesday, October 31—S. S. Deaton, Charles F. Garlerson and George D. Copeland at Green Camp.

Thursday, November 1—Smith W. Bennet, W. G. Harding and C. E. Mouser at Cochranton.

Friday, November 2—Smith W. Bennet, J. L. Hensley and C. F. Garlerson at Agosta.

The meetings are all to be held in the evenings.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the County Commissioners Is Longer Than Ever Before.

The annual report of the county commissioners has been filed and the examiners recently appointed by the common pleas judge are making the examination required. The report is the longest ever filed by the local board. Owing to the work of the triennial land appraisers, the valuations have been much higher this year.

The board of examiners is composed of Harry J. Nichols, Frank L. Kelleher and Fred E. Guthery. They are working in Mr. Nichols' office on north Main street.

EPWORTH PARSONAGE

Is the Scene of Quiet Wedding Wednesday Evening.

Mr. James L. Wallace and Miss Pearl A. Gorenflo were quietly married Wednesday evening by Dr. A. E. Smith at the latter's home on east Center street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are both quite well known young people of the city. Mr. Wallace is a wood-worker employed at the Prendergast planing mills, and Mrs. Wallace is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gorenflo. They will commence housekeeping at once on Oak street.

MARTIN FINCH

Dies at the Home of His Parents in East Marion Thursday.

Martin Finch, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Finch of East Marion, died Thursday at 4 o'clock. The little fellow had been a sufferer from diseases to which children are subject for several days.

The funeral took place from the house Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING

A Fine Program Is Rendered for the Entertainment of the Many Delegates.

FROM THE WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS

Of the Eighth District of Ohio—During the Day Mrs. Mary P. Scott of Mt. Vernon Is Elected President and Mrs. M. H. Pinyard Made Delegate to Next National Convention.

The Eighth district convention of the W. R. C. closed a day of considerable important work Tuesday with a social attended by fully two hundred members and friends of the order.

The entire day was devoted to the transaction of business pertaining to the order and concerning which nothing was made public but an election of a new district president and the choice of a delegate to the national convention to be held in Denver in August, 1901.

Mrs. Mary P. Scott of Mt. Vernon was elected president, and Mrs. M. H. Pinyard of this city, one of the most energetic workers in the W. R. C., was chosen as a delegate to the national convention. All the other offices in the body are filled by appointment.

The Eighth district is made up of thirteen corps with a membership of 600, of which number 125 were present Tuesday to have a share in the work and enjoyments of the day.

The entertainment of the evening consisted of a literary and musical program which was enjoyed by all present.

The Apollo Glee club, a local organization consisting of Mrs. Flora Kowalke, Miss Clara Kowalke, Mrs. J. H. Criswell and Miss Abigail Gast, opened the program with a fine vocal selection. Messrs. Clifford Barrett and Ray Robinson rendered some fine instrumental music on guitar and violin, after which Miss Ester Neeley gave a couple of recitations which were received with the highest appreciation, the little lady demonstrating unusual talent as an elocutionist.

Mrs. Mary P. Scott, an interesting and entertaining speaker, made the ladies and old soldiers present a pleasing address, and was followed by Major S. N. Titus and Mayor W. H. McClure, who occupied a few minutes in complimenting the ladies on the work with which they are identified.

Mrs. Lydia Wheeler of Mt. Gilead, an important factor in W. R. C. work, gave a brief talk in her happy way and delighted all. After another selection by the Glee club, Miss Mary Fies favored the audience with a couple of recitations which were well received.

The program was concluded with instrumental music by Messrs. Barrett and Robinson and singing by the audience. Light refreshments were served.

AN ARM TORN OFF

Charles Conklin, a Young Man Residing Near Waldo, Meets with a Terrible Accident.

WHILE WORKING A CORN HUSKER

Arm Is Caught in the Shredder and Literally Ground Off—The Pain Suffered Is Frightful and It Was Feared the Shock Might Prove Fatal, but He Will Recover.

Charles Conklin, a son of William Conklin, residing about one mile west of Waldo, met with a terrible accident Tuesday afternoon, which will make him a life cripple, and came near claiming his death. Conklin was employed in operating a corn husker between his home and Prospect, and in some manner his right arm was caught in that part of the machinery known as the shredder.

The young man's arm was drawn into the machinery up above his elbow and torn completely off. The pain suffered by Conklin must have been terrible.

Dr. Pinefrock of Prospect was summoned, and was obliged to amputate the arm above the elbow. It had been simply ground off and the flesh hung in shreds.

Charles Conklin is twenty-two years of age and single. He is well known in the southern part of the county.

QUARTERS SECURED.

Rooms in the Bartram Block Occupied by Republicans.

The Republican First Voters' league and the Republican executive committee opened headquarters in the Bartram block Thursday. This room was the only available one in the city although in 1896 rooms went begging in Marion.

The quarters will be furnished, supplied with all classes of literature and attendants will be there at all times to entertain and look after the comfort of visitors. Meetings will be held at the quarters and they will be supplied with all of the daily papers.

Go to Beverly's second-hand store for stoves and furniture. 146 south Main street. 275-w-s-wk-tf

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Morris of Silver street Tuesday afternoon.

NELSON ABEL

Purchases the Hotel Western Tuesday of Michael Dutt.

The Hotel Western changed hands again Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Nelson Abel purchasing the business of Michael Dutt. The hotel has been doing a great business of late, but Mr. Dutt tired of the business and made the transfer Tuesday. Mr. Abel formerly was an employe of the house.

Mr. Dutt will go back into the horse business. Previous to engaging in the hotel business he handled horses, and since the market has shown such strong demands for horses he expects to go back to his first love again.

A RECEPTION

Will Be Tendered Rev. and Mrs. D. D. Hart Tuesday Evening.

A reception in honor of Rev. and Mrs. D. D. Hart will be held at the Christian church, Tuesday evening, October 30. All members and friends of the church are cordially invited.

BACK TO THE SOUTH

The Opinion Is Expressed That Isaac Douglas Is with His Former Friends.

HE DISAPPEARED A MONTH AGO

Left No Word Behind and His Acquaintances Can Only Guess at His Present Whereabouts—Douglas' Life Has Been Full of Ups and Downs—A Change for the Worse.

The mysterious disappearance of Isaac Douglas has caused more or less comment during the past couple of weeks. For many years Mr. Douglas acted as bookkeeper and collector for Dr. James A. McMurray. He first entered Mr. McMurray's employe after being cured of the drink habit at the McMurray institute. Last spring, or in the winter, through evil associations he was induced to go back to his old habits, and soon found himself without home or friends, and was sent to the Marion county infirmary.

Dr. A. B. McMurray treated him again, and Mr. Douglas was able, after a long illness, to go out and leave the infirmary. He went to Waldo, but his constitution was broken and he was humiliated by the knowledge that he had been confined in the infirmary, and at once commenced drinking a second time.

The township trustees at Waldo were going to send him back to the infirmary. He begged to be permitted to remain away from the institution, and promised to keep sober and work. Douglas then returned to Marion. Shortly after he disappeared, and for a month has not been seen.

Isaac Douglas was a queer fellow. He never told even his most intimate friends of his past. Dr. A. B. McMurray, through a traveling man, learned that his father had been a judge at Charleston, West Virginia. He had been a soldier in the confederate army. He was in the neighborhood of sixty years of age, but would never tell his age.

It is believed that Douglas has gone back to the South, perhaps to some of his relatives. He left no word behind and disappeared as suddenly as if the earth had opened up and swallowed him.

BROKEN RIB

Is Sustained by Jacob Smeltzer Residing South of City.

Jacob Smeltzer, residing one mile south of the city, several days ago fell and injured his left side, but little attention was paid to the matter at the time. Thursday he came to this city suffering intensely from the injury, and called on Dr. C. T. Wiant, who discovered that one of his ribs was fractured.

Besides the fractured rib, Mr. Smeltzer sustained painful bruises and other injuries which will lay him up for some time.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT

Occurs to Stephen Williams at His Store Wednesday Morning.

Stephen Williams met with a painful accident Wednesday. While working with the awning in front of his place of business one of the hooks caught in his right eye, inflicting a serious wound.

Dr. A. Rhu was summoned and dressed the injured member, but can not say, at this time, whether he will be able to save the sight of the eye or not.

Pioneer Club Program.

The following is the program for the next meeting of the Pioneer Farmers' club to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Uncapher, November 2, 1900:

Debate: "Resolved, That the Members of the Pioneer Farmers' club should practice extensive farming." Affirmative, Wm. Bauer and George Myers; negative, George Myers and Frank Klinefelter.

Echoes of an European Trip, Miss Libbie Dairy.

Dialogue, The Village Gossip, Miss Daisy Simpson, Dessie Rider and Wadie Rider.

Recitation, Vera Freeman.

Select reading, Emma Klinefelter.

A meeting of the pension board was held Wednesday, and seven applicants were examined.

NEWS OF MORRAL

The Salt Rock Village Will Soon Be in Telephone Connection with the World.

MALO'S MISSING HORSE IS FOUND

The Young Christian Endeavorers of the Morral Free Baptist Church Will Support a Young Indian at School—A Batch of Local and Personal News Notes—Stacks Burned.

Morral, Oct. 26.—John Brady of Columbus is visiting friends here.

Mrs. L. C. Leuthan, son Niel, and daughters, Marie and Hazel, are visiting friends in Dunkirk.

Harry Cular and Pete Brady were Upper Sandusky visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jacoby were guests of friends in Pleasant township Saturday.

Mrs. E. R. Davis of Utica was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Davis Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Jesse Coats of Scott township left here Sunday evening to attend school at Ada, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. John Webb of Marion were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Davis Sunday.

Mr. Simeon Holland of Michigan is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. David Morral of Delhi were guests of Colonel E. S. Morral Sunday.

Phillip Malo attended the street fair Saturday, putting his horse in a barn belonging to Otto Malo, the junk dealer in Marion. When he went to get his horse in the evening it was gone, the door being found partly open. Whether the horse was stolen or whether it got out and strayed away is not known. He received a telephone message Monday saying that the horse was found.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the F. B. church decided Sunday evening to support a young man in school in India. The expense for books and tuition will be about fifteen dollars per year.

Miss Zetta Wolfe was the guest of Mr. H. L. Brubeck Sunday.

Charles Mount and wife were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lucas Sunday.

Benjamin Warner visited friends in Waldo Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Mercanthaler of Richland township is visiting Mrs. C. J. Sharp.

Five hundred shocks of corn at the state farm were burned Saturday night.

J. L. Shoenhofe was in town on business Monday.

W. T. McKelvey of Marion was in town Monday looking after the interests of the Central Union Telephone company. Mr. J. P. Stevens of Troy, Ohio, is putting the exchange in at C. J. Sharp's general store.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wilson of Agosta were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Schultz Sunday.

Messrs. Wm. Engiane and Ray Engiane of Marseilles were here Sunday to look after a sick Odd Fellow, Mr. S. M. Beaker, who is a member of Darby lodge of Milford Center, Ohio.

W. A. Houston of Marion has taken charge of the lumber business of E. Brown.

F. J. McBride leaves today for Barrville, West Virginia, to engage in the lumber business for the Tug River Lumber company.

Hiram Mills of Lafue is raising a barn for John Washburn, west of town.

Mrs. Anna Justice is visiting in Edgville today.

Morral Bros. shipped a carload of monster this week.

OBITUARY.

Elizabeth Johnston was the eldest of nine children of Jesse and Mary Walker. She was born June 12, 1816. She became the wife of James C. Johnston in the year 1840. Ten children entered their home, of whom five sons and one daughter remain to experience the loss of a loving mother. Sister Johnston became a member of the Green Camp Free Will Baptist church in 1852, under the labors of Rev. G. W. Baker. For nearly a half century her eyes have been fixed upon that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Providence seemed to regard and granted the final desire of her heart that she should be permitted to change this mortal body for one of immortality in the home of her son, James; that when the hour of her departure should come, it might be brief. Sunday afternoon she enjoyed a walk by herself in the garden. At the supper table mother sat in her familiar place and ate her last earthly meal. In the evening, while her grandchildren were at church, word came that she was dying. Time was exchanged for eternity at about 4 o'clock Monday morning, October 22, 1900. She attained the age of eighty-four years, four months and nine days. Paralysis was the cause of her death. The funeral services were held in the Green Camp F. B. church, conducted by Rev. E. C. Thompson, assisted by Revs. Sutton of LaRue and Schoonover of the Green Camp M. E. church.

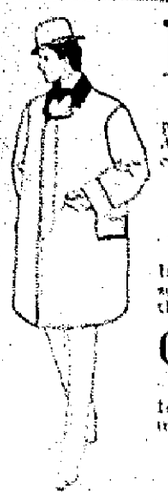
Sunday School Rally.

Sunday-school mass meeting at the F. B. church at Big Island, Thursday evening, November 1, 1900, at 7 o'clock. County officers are to be present. Sunday-school workers of Big Island township are to have a treat. All come.

J. W. Smith, township president.

Mrs. S. Harbeson and daughter, Stella, have returned from a pleasant visit with relatives at Columbus.

THE MANHATTAN. | THE MANHATTAN.



THE TALK OF THE TOWN

Everyone who has reviewed our beautiful display of men's and boys' FALL and WINTER ATTIRE expresses the highest praise of its excellent selection.

Our Clothing

Is devoid of the BARGAIN clothing features sold by most dealers in the city and will please the most fasty dressers.

Our Fall & Winter Hat Line

Is now complete in every detail. We are showing all the latest shapes and colors from

50 Cents to $3.00.

Our Fall and Winter Neckwear and Shirts

Solos in the city to excel them.

Do not buy your Fall and Winter Outfit until you see our perfect array of novelties.

THE MANHATTAN.

R. & B.

FARMERS,

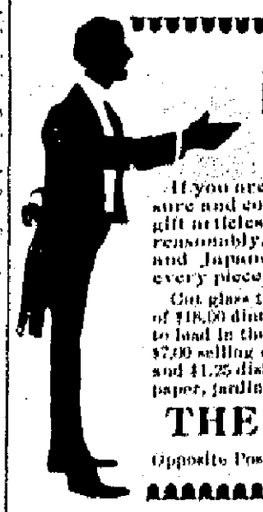
ATTENTION

We have a stock of Agricultural Implements—Breaking Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Hay Teddors, and we are going to sell them at HALF PRICE. We want to get them out of the way.

Ryan & Burke

(Successors to J. Hood & Son.)

MASONIC BLOCK, - - - - - - MARION, OHIO.



Marion's Finest Gift Store.

Presents for the Bride or the Groom.

If you are looking for a suitable wedding gift, be sure and come here where a magnificent display of gift articles await your favor. They are all priced reasonably. Rich, fancy, delicate and stylish French and Japanese china, just added to our stock, and every piece represents an artist.

Cut glass tumblers, $3.00 sets selling at $2.00. Our sale of $18.00 dinner sets at $10.00, illustrates our determination to lead in the dish line. Come see these. 40 piece set worth $7.00 selling at $4.50. Odd pieces of open stock, some $1.50 and $1.25 dishes to close at 25c. Pictures and frames, wall paper, jardinieres, lamps, etc.

THE MARION BAZAR.

Opposite Postoffice. W. J. GRILLS.

RED HOT PRICES.

Watch the "small fry" squirm, watch them "sizzle and fuss," "fret and stew"—Here are some prices on necessities they cannot match, qualities they cannot give you. Look out for their boasts.

Stove pipe, per joint	10c
Elbows	5c
Coal buckets	9c
Fire shovels	8c
Stove lid lifters	1c
60c Lanterns	49c
Sad iron handles	5c
10-Qt galvanized buckets	10c
Clothes pins, per dozen	1c
Hearth brooms	10c
10c Faucets	5c
Wooden buckets	10c
Good tin cups	1c
Stove pipe rings	8c
Nest eggs, 3 for	5c
Asbestos stove mats, 3 for	5c
Granite wash pan	5c

THE RACKET STORE.

145 and 147 N. Main St. W. H. DeVENY, Proprietor.

MARION WEEKLY STAR $1.00 MARION WEEKLY STAR

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FILIPINO WAR TRAGEDY.

Insurgent Shot by American Officer Proved to Be His Son.

WAR STOLEN BY CHINESE NURSE

Major Rockefeller's Fun Joined Aguinaldo's Forces—The Two Met in a Hot Fight, and the Father Killed His Boy, Learning the Truth Later. Britisher With Remorse, He Deserts.

How stranger is truth than fiction! For this is a true story, with a tragic ending—an ending that has made a soldier officer of the United States army a discouraged and an unlikely follower of the drum, says the Columbus correspondent of the New York Journal.

Charles N. Rockefeller, a young New Yorker, enlisted as a private in a New York regiment at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1865 he was made a first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York infantry, and for gallantry in action at Fort Blakely, Ala., on April 9, 1865, a medal of honor was awarded to him.

He was honorably mustered out in 1866 and thereafter took him on a trip to Vienna, Minn. There he wooed and won Miss Evangeline Regan. Lieutenant Rockefeller again joined the army as second lieutenant in the Ninth infantry. He was then stationed in Columbus, O., and always afterward called Columbus his home.

A child was born—a boy. He was called Robert. When the little one was a year old, in 1870, Lieutenant Rockefeller was detailed on duty in Hongkong, where he was, with his wife and baby, until 1872. While stationed at Hongkong Lieutenant Rockefeller lived with his family at the International hotel. A Chinese nurse looked after the little boy.

In 1872 he arranged to sail for San Francisco. Two days before the date set for sailing the Chinese and the baby disappeared. Hongkong was searched. Large rewards were offered, but no trace of nurse or child could be found. The broken hearted young lieutenant and his wife were compelled to return to the United States without the little one. Mrs. Rockefeller died soon after her arrival in San Francisco, and the grief stricken father rejoined his regiment.

He saw service with the Ninth in the Indian wars and in Cuba, and when his regiment was ordered to the Philippines in the spring of 1899 he went along. He was then a captain and was known throughout the army as a particularly daring soldier. Soon after his arrival at Manila he was made a major and transferred to the Sixth infantry.

Major Rockefeller at the head of three companies of troops scouted the country around San Isidro. On one occasion a vicious stand was made by a body of insurgent troops led by a handsome and dashing young white man, who fought like a demon. He charged right up to the American lines. Major Rockefeller shot him dead, and the insurgents fled. Major Rockefeller directed that the body be searched, and papers found revealed that he was Paul Stanhope of Hongkong. A diary, written in English and giving details of the business career of the young fellow, was found in his blouse.

A month after the engagement he received a letter from Hongkong in response to one he had written nearly a year before. The letter was from the American consul and recited that in 1879 a white boy had been placed in the Jesuit college in Hongkong by a Chinese woman, who said that he was 9 years old and that his name was Paul Yen. The name of the Chinese woman who had nursed the Rockefeller baby was Yen. In 1881 the boy was adopted by an English merchant in Hongkong of the name of Henry Stanhope. He gave the boy his name and reared him well. The young fellow was well known in Hongkong as Paul Stanhope.

He was of an adventurous disposition and some two years ago joined Aguinaldo's army. It was this young man that Major Rockefeller shot and killed in the engagement with the Filipinos.

When Major Rockefeller read the letter—it had been chasing him around the world for nearly a year—he realized that he had slain his own son. He dropped out of sight as mysteriously as the baby had dropped out of sight in Hongkong.

From Manila he made his way to China, and by devious routes to Santa Barbara, Honduras, where he intends to remain, according to a letter received a few days ago from him by his brother-in-law, Terence Regan of Milwaukee.

Latest Out of Curious Fashion.

A curious fashion in hats is coming in, says the London correspondent of the New York Herald. The latest is really a wonderful affair. It has no crown and is entirely without trimmings, resembling, in fact, an oval shaped pancake placed on the head perfectly flat. The back is turned sharply up, and the sides are curved upward a little, the whole rather resembling the shape of a grocer's sugar scoop. The material is panne or velvet, lined or gathered with white satin.

England's Quarry Record.

The largest block of stone ever blasted in Derbyshire has recently been raised from the Ashover quarry, says the London Globe. It measured 33 feet long by 31 feet wide and 23 feet deep and contained upward of 23,500 cubic feet.

Br'er Rabbit's Rival.

It looks, says the Boston Herald, as if Br'er Rabbit was going to have its ears clipped by Br'er Belgian Hare.

MEMORIAL DAY AT SEA.

Hereafter It Will Be Ceremonially Observed In the Navy.

On board Uncle Sam's warships at intervals the only legal holidays observed are Washington's birthday and in days to come, but a third is to be added, Memorial day, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Although the navy day for the purpose has been decreed by the secretary of the navy, the credit for establishing it justly belongs to Naval post, No. 450, department of Pennsylvania, which at a meeting held July 25 adopted resolutions urging President McKinley to issue an order directing that Memorial day be regularly and ceremoniously observed on board every vessel in the navy. Commander Frank Robinson of the post forwarded a copy of the resolutions to the president, who in turn transmitted them to the navy department. The result of this action is shown by the following copy of a letter received by Commodore Robinson from secretary Long:

Navy Department, Washington, D. C., July 31, 1900.

Sir—Your letter of Aug. 4, including resolution addressed to the president in regard to the observation of Memorial day, has received the consideration of the department, and it has directed that an appropriate change be made in the United States navy regulations directing the observance of that day on board ship and at naval stations with appropriate ceremonies. Very respectfully,

J. D. Long, Secretary.

Frank Robinson, Commodore.

MARCONI'S LATEST FEAT.

Simultaneous Messages Transmitted Without Wires.

Professor J. A. Fleming of University college reports a Marconi wireless telegraphy experiment which reads more like a fairy tale than an actual scientific achievement, says the London Daily Mail. He says:

Two operators at St. Catherine's were instructed to send simultaneously two different wireless messages to Poole, and without delay or mistake the two were correctly recorded and printed down at the same time in Morse signals on the tapes of the two correspondents' receivers at Poole. In this first demonstration each receiver was connected to its own independent aerial wire hung from the same mast. But greater wonders followed.

Mr. Marconi placed the receivers at Poole one on top of the other and connected them both to one and the same wire, about 40 feet in length, attached to a mast. Professor Fleming then asked to have two messages sent at the same moment by the operators at St. Catherine's, one in English and the other in French. Without failure each receiver at Poole rolled out the paper tape, the message in English perfect on one and that in French on the other.

"When it is realized," says the professor, "that these visible dots and dashes are the results of trains of intermingled electric waves rushing with the speed of light across the intervening 30 miles, caught on one and the same short aerial wire and disentangled and sorted out by the two machines into intelligible messages in different languages, the wonder of it all cannot but strike the mind."

Game Plenty For British Sportsmen.

The marvelous increase in the number of pheasants now shot, compared with the commencement of the eighteenth century, is due entirely to artificial breeding, and, while it affords increased sport to gunners, it at the same time enables practically all classes to purchase these beautiful birds for consumption in the market at the price alone of fowls, though such price is but a fraction of what it has cost to produce them, says the London Daily Mail. It is probable that now adays no less than sixteen pheasants are killed annually in the United Kingdom.

Now For Another Reform.

Amherst students have voted 286 against 33 to abolish cane rushes. Now let some school, says the Chicago News, tackle the college yell and establish another piece dead.

GREAT FLYING MACHINE

Facts About Count von Zeppelin's Successful Airship.

SHAPED MUCH LIKE A BOMBSHELL.

Each Point of the Bomb Is Protected by a Bright Aluminium Tip—Steering Apparatus Consists of Five Rectangular Rudders—Seventeen Balloons Contained Inside Skeleton Frame.

Count von Zeppelin's airship, which recently made a successful voyage at Friedrichshafen, Germany, is more like a bombshell, pointed at both ends. Each point of the "bomb" is protected by a glistening aluminium tip, which increases its resemblance to a destructive projectile, says the New York Herald's foreign correspondent. In reality the airship is a long tube, diminishing to a point at both ends, measures 128 metres long, 12 metres in diameter and is framed by 24 longitudinal ribs that run the whole length of the "tube" and are gathered together at each end in the protecting cone of aluminium. The ribs are also of aluminium, and, though slender and light, they are amazingly strong, owing to their "T" or girder, shape.

Eighteen circular ribs of the same material form the circumference of the tube, being separated from each

COUNT VON ZEPPELIN.

other by intervals of seven meters. The rigidity of these circumferential ribs is secured by a sort of bicycle spoke arrangement of aluminium bronze wire that radiates from a small, solid ring in the center, like the hub of a wheel, and is woven in and out, forming a network division of incredible strength, combined with great lightness.

This framework is covered by an outer envelope of strong canvas, except along the three longitudinal ribs that are uppermost in the shell and are covered with pegamoid, which thus forms a sort of roof to the airship. There is a slight space left between the canvas envelope and the pegamoid roof in order to permit the air to circulate around the balloons contained in the compartments that are formed by the 18 divisions referred to in the preceding paragraph.

As there are 17 of these compartments there are naturally 17 balloons contained inside the aluminium skeleton frame with its canvas covering. Each balloon entirely fills the compartment it occupies, except for a slight allowance for expansion—due to a rise in temperature. Their cubic capacity is about 650 metres of hydrogen, the united cubic capacity of the balloons being 11,050 metres.

Count von Zeppelin informed me that the material used in the manufacture of these balloons is a specially woven cotton that combines the maximum of strength with the minimum of weight and is coated with a secret preparation that insures a marvelous degree of impermeability. In fact, the effective lifting power of the gas is preserved by the employment of material treated with this preparation for three weeks, in other words, a voyage of three weeks in length is possible without any refilling of the balloon being necessary.

A diminution of the amount of gas lost owing to the expansion caused by rises of temperature is secured by means of the current of air that enters beneath the shell of pegamoid and circulates around the balloons. Five of these have the usual escape valves above, and all the 17 have an automatic valve below, invented by Count von Zeppelin. They are exceedingly ingenious and give a remarkable degree of security to the aeronaut, as they open automatically by the pressure of the expanding gas and close gradually as the gas escapes, stopping the valve hermetically as soon as the pressure in the balloon has been reduced to its proper proportions. The lifting power of the balloons when fully inflated is 7,700 kilograms, and the airship weighs 4,800 kilos. Beneath the balloon shell, at a distance of about 20 meters from each end, are two roomy aluminium boat shaped cars, capable of carrying about four persons each, in addition to a 16 horsepower Daimler motor.

It must be remembered that Count von Zeppelin's invention is not intended as a mere plaything. He told me that he hopes to put it to practical use as soon as all the inherent difficulties have been overcome. It will then be easy to build a car capable of carrying 20 people comfortably installed. And even in his experiments the inventor will be accompanied by several friends, chief among whom are several scientific and engineers associated with him.

These two cars are securely connected to the airship by aluminium tubes of great tensile strength, which at present support the weight of the shell above with the utmost ease. Running between the two cars is a sort of girder, upon which rolls a movable block of lead weighing 350 kilograms, suspended to the system of wheels about level with the top of the cars and forming the ballast of the airship and balancing it like the tail of a kite. There are three means of intercommunication at the disposition of the people in the cars—a speaking tube that connects the two, a set of bell signals and a dial upon which orders transmitted from one car to the other are registered.

The machinery in each car consists of a 16 horsepower Daimler motor, which supplies the motive force for driving the double pair of four bladed aluminium screws with which the airship is propelled. Two are placed one on each side of the "bow," and the two others are at the "stern" and are also situated one on each side. These screws make 1,100 revolutions a minute and create a terrific gale of wind.

The present screws on the airship are one metre six centimetres in diameter, this being the size that has produced the most powerful air current. The steering apparatus consists of five rectangular rudders, measuring eleven square metres each, or a trifle more than two meters long by one in breadth. Four of these are designed for altering the lateral direction of the airship. The fifth is to guide it up or down—to change in other words, the plane of its direction.

Of the "lateral" rudders two are placed at the "bow" of the airship, one above and the other below the tubular balloon shell. The other two are both below the shell toward the "stern" of the airship. The rudder for altering the plane of the airship's direction is placed just behind the rear aeronaut's car and is also below the balloon shell. They all work upon pivots in their centers and are controlled by guiding ropes of aluminium bronze from the two cars. The four "lateral" rudders move across the axis of the airship's length, and the "plane" one moves along it.

ALLIES WERE SUSPICIOUS.

London Correspondent Tells How They Hampered Chaffee in Pekin.

The London Times' Peking correspondent, writing under date of Aug. 23 about the advance toward the city, says:

"Early on the morning of Aug. 15 General Chaffee advanced from Chienmen, which he had held overnight. The Americans drove the Chinese from gateway to gateway along the approach to the Forbidden City. An American field battery shelled the Chinese from the wall before the infantry advanced. It was there that Captain Reilly was killed. He was struck in the face by a bullet which passed out through the occiput. He was regarded as a popular and efficient officer.

"The movements of the Americans were watched with no little anxiety by certain of the allies, who evidently feared that General Chaffee was about to seize the Forbidden City. The French, who had only arrived that morning, were apparently anxious to establish their claims by joining in the attack. They took mountain guns to the top of the wall opposite the legations and began blazing at the approaches to the palace where the American troops were. General Chaffee rode from Chienmen to where the guns were and from 60 feet below shouted to the French general and M. Pichon, the French minister: 'Stop firing! You are killing my men!' The Frenchmen misunderstood the protest of the American commander and replied that they were firing for the honor of France. Then General Chaffee protested with increased vigor and eventually induced the Frenchmen to desist.

"The Russians also showed a marked desire to participate in the attack and, coming up when the fighting was practically finished, attempted to occupy part of the position which the Americans had won. General Chaffee again spoke forcibly. He cleared and occupied the whole length of the approaches from Chienmen to the south gate, before which he placed a strong guard. His doings were evidently watched with suspicion, for at a conference of the allies in the afternoon it was agreed that, pending some concerted plan, the foreign troops should not enter the Forbidden City."

A Woman Suffragist's Complaint.

Mrs. Ida H. Harper in the New York Sun calls attention to the census of Porto Rico, which shows that if the lightest of educational qualifications is imposed, merely that of being able to read and write, only one-fourth of the male citizens will be able to vote. She says: "Some way out of this dilemma will be found, for our government will never allow three-fourths of the men anywhere to be disfranchised. The idea is not entertained for one moment, however, of allowing the few educated women on the island to cast a ballot. Every inventive will be offered the men to study the science of government and all public questions; none at all will be placed before the women, and thus at the very beginning they will be put at a disadvantage and the men will be impressed with their own superiority. If both could start even, they could develop together, but now, from year to year, the gulf between them will be widened and deepened by the political dividing machine."

Schools For Japanese Women.

The latest innovation in Japan is the formation of commercial schools for the training of female clerks, and one of the largest railway companies in Japan has intimated that after a certain date women only will be employed in the clerical department.

PROSPECTS OF NOME.

Alaskan Goldfield Has Three Big Drawbacks at Present.

OUTLOOK IS VERY FAVORABLE.

Walter E. Clark Says the Seward Peninsula, Systematically Worked During the Next Few Years, Will Become a Great Producer—Machinery Not as Profitable as Old Fashioned Rocker.

"While there are thousands of destitute gold seekers at Nome, I believe that in the next 10 years at least $100,000,000 will be taken out of the Seward peninsula," said Walter E. Clark, who stopped in Chicago the other day on his way east after a six months' trip through the mining regions of northern Alaska, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Clark, who is connected with the Washington bureau of the New York Sun, sailed on the Bear early in April, arriving at Nome June 5.

"There are three drawbacks to success at Nome," Clark continued. "First the incompetency of the gold seeker is to be taken into consideration. Of the 20,000 persons in Nome and the peninsula 12,000 are irresponsible adventurers, who could not make a success anywhere in the world; second, there is a lack of experienced prospectors, and, third, the great extent of the country makes it almost impossible to estimate the value of the mineral deposits. Up to the time I left Alaska the output at Nome was about $4,000,000, and by the end of the season it will probably reach $5,000,000. Of course, these figures, so far below the estimate of $15,000,000 made at the beginning of the season, cause great disappointment.

"One of the most remarkable things at Nome is the fact that the men who were successful there last year in many cases have been the worst sufferers this year. Many who made a good thing with the rockers in the beach diggings last season returned with costly machinery, which they operated at a great expense. In most cases they failed to make any money, the amount of gold obtained not paying for the expense of working the mines. While it is strange these men were so completely fooled, their experiences can be accounted for on natural grounds. Between the tundra, which forms a bluff 50 feet high, and the sea the beach is about 200 feet wide. While this beach is of great extent, the pay streak is very thin, varying from one to two inches.

"The men who made a reasonable amount of money in 1899 by the use of the rockers reasoned that they could more than double the output by bringing in machinery. Much of their earnings was invested in machinery, and when it was set up it was found that the diggings had been so well worked by hand that there was little gold left. Although it seems to the inexperienced a simple matter to extend a suction pipe out into the sea and to pump the water needed in washing the sand, it was found that there were innumerable difficulties to be encountered in Bering sea, which has a tremendous surf, that bent and doubled up the pipes as if they were bits of seaweed.

"It has been said that the tundra has not been thoroughly prospected, but while this may be true there has been enough mining done to show little is to be expected from this immense expanse of upland bog. A New York company sank two prospect holes. One was 88 feet deep. Eighteen inches below the surface ice was struck, and the miners were still boring through the ice when work was stopped. Only a few colors were found. Along the sunken parts of the tundra, where there are old creek or river beds, pay dirt is to be found.

"While the beach seems to be worked out and there is little hope in the tundra, there are tremendous possibilities in the creek country. The mountains are not high, and the mines will become famous as soon as some of the obstacles in the way of transportation are overcome. One of the handicaps of the creek country is claim jumping and the consequent litigation. If a miner happens to have a good prospect, some grafter—the grafter is a recognized species in Alaska—will declare that he had staked it at some early time in the history of the mining excitement. He shows some sort of a record, appeals to the courts and has a receiver appointed.

"The bench claims, which adjoin the creek claims, may ultimately furnish winter diggings. Those along Anvil and Dexter creeks are most promising. As a rule, the big companies have not been successful. Millions of dollars have been wasted by them, but their experiences are only a repetition of the history of all mining regions. Next year I think that the people will have reached a practical basis of operations. The incompetents will have disappeared, and the men who have staid with the country will have learned something.

"Nome has been misrepresented in many ways. The town is in a flourishing condition, and there has been little sickness. There was never any smallpox epidemic. Twenty cases were brought in by the ships. The sick men were isolated, and there was only one death. Nome has been wonderfully improved in the last few months. Several three and four story brick buildings have been erected, and the town has a more substantial appearance. In the next few years the Seward peninsula will be systematically worked, and it will become a great producer. Mining there presents many difficulties, but they will be gradually overcome, and millions in gold will be taken out every season."

TITUS AT PEKING.

Young Bugler Describes a Thrilling Night From the City's Walls.

Calvin Pearl Titus, the young soldier who was the first of 15,000 two months ago to scale the walls into Pekin, writes to Wichita, Kan., of the episode, says the New York Journal. Titus was a private in the Fourteenth infantry. He belonged to the Salvation Army before leaving Wichita. The letter is dated Pekin. He says:

"In the battle in which we took Pekin my company had the honor of being the first to scale the walls, and I suppose you would like to hear how we got up. When I looked over the walls into the vast celestial city, my eyes refused to open. I was so stricken. Men and women who had been penned up there for 55 days were crying out for aid. I saw women fall in faint of joy when they knew they had been rescued.

"When we marched into the location where the people had been penned up for 55 days, I had to keep my mouth shut or I would have cried like a baby. How glad the women and men and children were to see us! Then we forgot the forced marches, when men were raving mad from want of water and from heat, and thanked only of the ones we had saved.

"That night we slept in the city, and rain and mud coming on took four of the gates leading into the Forbidden City. They would not allow us to take the last one leading to the palace itself for some reason or other. It was due. We blew the gates open with the big guns and then rushed through and at them. I was hit at the first gate. Our battery was on the wall firing over our heads at the center gate when a defective shell from one of the guns burst over us. A ragged piece went in under my chin and gave me a scratch about an inch long under my Adam's apple. It went through the next man's hat and hit the next on the leg. Our company had two killed and wounded, counting myself. My partner, Bugler Baker, was hit in the thigh."

CALVIN PEARL TITUS.

FORESTRY AT BUFFALO.

Separate Structure For This Exhibit at the Pan-American Decided Upon.

It has been decided to erect a separate building at the Pan-American exposition for exhibits in forestry. The building known as the Forestry and Mines building, which stands on the western Mirror lake, near the buildings devoted to horticulture and graphic arts, will be used exclusively for the exhibits in mining, and a structure of logs will be erected for the forestry exhibit. It was thought that one building would be sufficient for the exhibits in mines and forestry, but the applications for space have been so numerous that it was found impossible to accommodate the exhibits of these two divisions in one building.

The structure to be known hereafter as the Mines building and which is now nearly completed has a site location in the southern portion of the grounds overlooking one of the artificial lakes which make that portion of the grounds so attractive. It is 170 feet square, with four corner pavilions having a height of 98 feet. The exterior of the building is richly ornamented in harmony with others in the group to which it belongs. The exhibit in mines and metallurgy is under the superintendence of Dr. David T. Day, a well known authority in this field, who is connected with the mineral resources division of the United States government geological survey. He has been in charge of an exhibit at the Paris exposition and while abroad and since his appointment as superintendent of the mines exhibit at the Pan-American exposition has been making arrangements for the transfer to Buffalo of many interesting mining exhibits shown the past summer at Paris.

The Forestry building will be about 100 feet long and constructed of hemlock logs put up in stockade fashion. The lumber interests of the Pacific coast are taking special interest in the exhibits to be made in this building.

New Football League.

Dr. Hetherington, athletic director of Missouri university, was in Lawrence, Kan., recently to confer with the Kansas university authorities in regard to the proposed agreement between the two universities as to the rules governing football, says the Kansas City Times. Though nothing definite was accomplished, Dr. Naismith, athletic director at Kansas university, said that he believed temporary arrangements would be made before the Thanksgiving day game. He also expressed himself as confident that the proposed football league would be organized on a solid basis before next year. It will probably consist of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa or South Dakota.

Better at Some Things Than Others.

Sir Thomas Lipton is much more successful, says the Pittsburg Times, in causing the pork market to get a move on than in imparting speed to a yacht.

LEGAL NOTICE.

State of Ohio, Marion County, ss. In Common Pleas Court.

George E. Wynn, Plaintiff,
against
Rachel A. Fox, et al., Defendants.
Case No. 9852.

Rachel A. Fox and George Fox, whose places of residence are unknown, but whose last known place of residence was Denver, Arapahoe county, Colorado, will take notice that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1900, George E. Wynn filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case No. 9852, against these said defendants and others, praying for partition of the following described real estate:

Situated in the Township of Prospect, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and known as being tract number five (5) in the northeast part of north survey number 902, Virginia Military Land, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of said survey; thence south with the meanderings of the Scioto river sixty-one poles and eight links to a corner; thence south eighty-two degrees, west one hundred and fifty-two poles to a corner; thence north eighty-two and one-half degrees west sixty-three poles and eighteen links to the north line of said survey; thence north eighty-two degrees east two hundred and fifty-three poles to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less, excepting a small piece of land in the northeast corner included for a grave yard, bounded as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner of said tract as above described; thence south with the Scioto River three (3) poles and twelve (12) links; thence south eighty-two degrees west twenty-seven and one-half poles; thence north twenty degrees west five poles and twelve links; thence north eighty-two degrees east twenty-eight poles to the place of beginning, containing 1.25 perches.

Unless the said defendants, Rachel A. Fox and George Fox, answer said petition on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1900, said petition will be taken as true.

GEORGE E. WYNN,
By H. Edmund Hill, his attorney. 5x10

LEGAL NOTICE.

State of Ohio, Marion county, ss. In Common Pleas Court.

Alson D. Messenger, et. al., plaintiffs, against Orren Messenger, et. al., defendants.

Affidavit for service by publication.

Samuel C. Smith whose place of residence is unknown but whose last known place of residence was at Denver, Araphoe county, Colorado; William E. Smith whose place of residence is unknown but whose last known place of residence was at Lima, Allen county, Ohio; Elizabeth Jones whose place of residence is at Ithica, New York, and William P. VanHouten whose place of residence is at Union, Oregon, will take notice that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1900, Alson D. Messenger filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case No. 9858 against the said defendants and others praying for the "quieting of title" of the following described lands:

Situated in the Township of Big Island, County of Marion and State of Ohio and known as being the south half of the south half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section number two, township number five south, range number fourteen east.

Unless the said defendants answers said petition by the 26th day of November, A. D. 1900, said petition will be taken as true.

ALSON D. MESSENGER.
By H. Edmund Hill, his attorney. 1915

LEGAL NOTICE.

Abraham W. Buell and ..... Buell, his wife, of Irving and (if dead) the unknown heirs at law and devisees of said Abraham W. Buell and ..... Buell, his wife, defendants, will take notice that on October 2nd, 1900, Mary Hudson, plaintiff, filed her certain petition in the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, Ohio, in case No. 9872, alleging that she is owner in fee simple of real estate described as follows: Situated in the Village of Agosta, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and commencing at the northwest corner of lot 101 in said village; thence east along Buell street 117 feet; thence due south 50 feet; thence west 2 feet; thence south 82 feet to the south line of said lot 101; thence west 72 feet to the southwest corner of said lot 101; thence north along the west line thereof 132 feet to the place of beginning, it being a part of lot No. 101 in the Village of New Washington (now Agosta) as shown by the plat in the office of the Recorder of said county. That defendants have or claim to have some interest therein adverse to plaintiff. The prayer of said petition is for the quieting of the title to said real estate against defendants and all persons claiming under them and for all proper relief. The defendants are required to answer on or before December 3rd, 1900.

MARY HUDSON, plaintiff.
Barry S. Quigley, plaintiffs attorney.
25-1-6

LEGAL NOTICE.

Agnus Edelman, plaintiff, against William J. Edelman, defendant.

The within named defendant, William J. Edelman, who resides somewhere in the State of Illinois or Indiana, place of residence to plaintiff unknown, is hereby notified that he has been sued in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio. The object and prayer of petition therein filed is for divorce from defendant, and awarding to the plaintiff the custody of minor children. The defendant is required to answer herein by the 12th day of November, two of said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered according to the prayer thereof.

AGNUS EDELMAN, Plaintiff.
By C. F. Garberson, her attorney.
26-5-n-WK-16

Legal Notice.

Frank F. Fox, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on September 22, 1900, Ida May Fox filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, case 9862, against him, praying for a divorce from him on the grounds of desertion, extreme cruelty and gross neglect, and asking for the custody of their minor child. That said cause will be for hearing on and after November 5, 1900.

IDA MAY FOX,
By Louis E. Myers, her attorney.
Marion, Ohio, September 22, 1900. 30x-wk6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Lemuel Fite late of Marion County, Ohio, deceased

All persons holding claims against this estate are hereby notified to present them.

J. JAY FITE, Adm'r.
Charles C. Fisher, Attorney 22x8

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building Saturday,

November 3 and 24.

Examinations will commence at 9 a. m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. All pupils will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 65. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate for two years. 95 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching and success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

W. F. JOHNSON,
W. P. MOLONE,
F. A. KENNEDY,
Examiners.

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PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

...ssly Argument by General A. C. Voris of Akron.

...AVE FALLACIES SHOWN UP.

...ve in the Islands Without a ... Bryan's Base Insinuations Against ... and Patriotism of the Press ... Assertions.

...Widely bravest and wounded ... General A. C. Voris, of Akron, ...ributes to the thoughtful dis... of the campaign a strong ... Bryan's "paramount" is... ...ism, as presented in his ... its speech of acceptance. A ... of the Ohio constitutional ... of 1871, and since judge of ... pleas court, General Voris ...ecially equipped for thorough treat... the subject, and gives to it ... power of thought and vigor of ... As his paper far exceeds ... we can only quote those ... sentences and para... while regretting the necessity ...arating them from their con... ...ection as to the right of the ... states to acquire from Spain ... and sovereignty of these is... ...e Philippines vanishes as far ... Bryan is concerned because he ...self in the front rank of those ...ed upon the transfer. As ... of the treaty he stood with ...inistration until it took effect, ...ranty irrevocable. The United ... never disputed Spain's title to ...lands; on the contrary, we ...ased her title by purchasing ... ...

International law, and our con..., the United States had the ...ecure by treaty this territory, ...perty, and this allegiance of ...bitants of these islands and ...ght to determine the civil rights ...olitical status of the native in... ...ts. Their allegiance is all the ... we claim to hold in the inhabi... ...of these islands. Bryan meant ...hat in co-operating in the treaty ...ations. The acceptance of these ... by the Spanish treaty was not ...ire by conquest" or other wrongful ...t of the United States. The ti... ...and sovereignty over these is... ...are as firmly founded as of any ...ory ever acquired by the United ...s, either by purchase or cession. ...e idea of surrendering territory ...States would hardly be approved ...if applied to our Mexican acquisi... ...which stand on like footing. ...e himself furnished the abstract ...de when he urged the senate to ...the treaty.

...Bryan construed the treaty as his ...ress now indicate, he must have ...ht he was in very poor business ...o labored with the Democratic ...tes to obtain their consent to ...it. Moreover, why did this as...gentleman advise the ratification ...treaty which imposed upon con...the duty of determining the civil ...and political status of the na...habitants, if these natives at the ...time had the right to set up an ...dent government for them...? ...to determine the civil and ...cal status of the native inhabi... ...the United States is wrong... it was wrongful then.

...Person, the title of Spain being ...ferred we now are at liberty to ...with the Philippines according to ...n principles. Very true. That ...t what we are doing. But that ...s, as is the fact, that we ac... rights by virtue of the treaty, ...ights there can be no subjects ...ipation. Every fair-minded man ...millions who have lived on our ...lands, died thinking God that ...had been cast under the su... of the great American Union. ...ever dreamed that any among ...had been deprived of his inalien... ...right to free government until ...ase of imperialism was evolved ...ections of the opponents of the ...y administration to cast into ...e the 16 to 1 hobby of the ...of the Platte. Why does ...not mourn over the people of ...Arizona or the District of ...bia? They are nearer home than ...Filipinos and quite as well qual... for independent self-government. ...Bryan's speech of acceptance ...ally underrates the majesty ...Americanism. He certainly mis...American character. The Ameri..., in all the elements that go ...up the true man, is as good ...quite as ready to make sacri... for his welfare as he is to make ...ice for the "paramount issue" ...altogether as candid and sincere ...convictions. He disparages ...of his mean ideals of the ...ican electors. He is altogether ...erious of his equal fellow citi... ...ought to know that the peo... unanimous and not to be ...trifled with. Does he not know ...ght force, through four years ...ved the Union from over... ...disaster and humiliation, and ...ed citizens of every man ...who tried to destroy the ...Union and forever degrade ...followers of the doctrines of ...Jefferson and Franklin ...ington, which Bryan affects ...now?

...this moment we are challenging ...ration of the world for our ...ality toward the Chinese and ...kindly efforts in respect to the ...Spanish subjects. In the great ...ts of the nations today, we are ...the central power in whom all put their trust, notwithstanding his contemptible flings about our attitude as to the South African war.

Bryan's captious insinuations at the administration call to mind the attitude of another great national convention at Chicago—I don't mean the one that committed the great folly of adopting the 16 to 1 cause, but the one that resolved that the war waged on part of the supporters of the Union was a failure, at a time when the loyal states and the loyal people were exerting their utmost in the throes of an awful war to save our free institutions and the great American republic from dishonor and overthrow by the very same men, who today, are sure to give their electoral votes for the candidate who is so afraid that the liberties of the Philippines, Cubans and Porto Ricans will be overthrown by the present administration. What has he to fear from this administration, when it, by our silent and magnanimity, emancipated [illegible] of oppressed people of both the Indies and put them in line soon to become co-workers with us in the march of civilization?

Bryan's arraignment, that our position does not differ from that of England in the Revolutionary struggle, and that our conduct towards the Philippines is comparable to the tyranny and wrongs inflicted on the colonies by the English, is infamous. Bryan's theory would allow every squatter, who builds a cabin or erects a saloon, to set up a government for himself and his neighbors. Somebody must be trusted. The United States is the legitimate trustee.

Did Jefferson know what he was about when he purchased the title of France to the western half and upper part of the Mississippi valley? Did he know that the only title France had to this vast territory was that acquired by discovery and occupancy, except to that small part ceded to it by Spain? And that France held it all only by force? Bryan's Nebraska homestead came through that channel and he appears to think that the title is good enough for him and his family. Did Jefferson forget the Immortal Declaration of Independence when he acquired all the inhabitants of his newly acquired territory under the laws of congress made expressly for them without their consent, taxation without representation thrown in?

The government that does not by its policy stimulate the commercial energies of its people and foster the enterprises of production and trade by its greatest care and solicitude, must take a rear place in the progressive enterprises of the age.

Bryan knew that by agreement between the United States and Spain all war-like enterprise should cease until the time for ratification of the treaty elapsed; that the Aguinaldo insurrection made an attack on our troops at Manilla before that time expired and when our hands were tied by the armistice; that self-preservation demanded adequate, immediate and successful resistance; and when our rights under the treaty became fixed by its ratification, it would not only have been cowardly on our part but unjust to our people, who paid the stipulated price and assumed the consequent obligations, to strike our colors and back down under fire. WHAT A COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES SUCH A MAN WOULD MAKE!

His talk about the Declaration of Independence is right enough when he means business by it, and Bryan would have the people so think, but the mere announcement of its principles amounts to nothing when the practical effect is denied. To remove doubts as to his real devotion to its principles, will he please declare that they ought to apply and be effective, here at home, to every citizen of the United States who has the constitutional right to vote, as well as to the far off Philippines? Such declaration on his part would have a salutary effect upon the great Democratic party and would greatly tend to strengthen our system of free government. A volunteer colonel of the war against Spanish despotism ought to be valorous enough for this. How is it? Shall taxation and representation go together in North Carolina? Kentucky might also let the Declaration have a turn in the Blue Grass State, greatly to the honor of our people.

There is much more oratory than practical sense in his proposed plan to abandon the Philippine Islands to the Tagleg insurrection and slop the Monroe doctrine over the East India archipelago. The Monroe doctrine never had any application to any other than the republics of the American continent, and an attempt to carry its principles to the Eastern continent would involve us in most dangerous complications.

To me it appears to be very small business to call congress together in extra session to inform these insurgents what we will do for them. Then suppose Alaska kicked up a rumpus. Why, Bryan would call congress in extra session to tell the Alaskans how good we would be to them, and by and by New Mexico would take a turn and Bryan, by this time thoroughly in the business, would call another extra session. Then poor Porto Rico may have a spasm and Bryan will again apply his prescription—another extra session of congress, and so on.

Whatever he or his party may have done by way of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union while making war against it, Bryan is the first candidate for the presidency who ever held up the hopes of our enemies while in war with us, and thereby caused them to continue the struggle. Such conduct is not only grossly unpatriotic, but is denounced by the federal constitution as TREASON, the most odious of crimes.

The anticipated subject of Spanish misrule have experimented on the American continent with so little stability and judgment that it would be wise for us to be foreclosed by their example, and first fit the Filipinos for free government under congress. Before we turn them over to the dangers that would beset them if they went alone.

For the honor of my country I would rather spend her money, value and blood in crushing out insurrection than in calling congress in extra session to make promises to it.

Aguinaldo may have Bryan hitched with him to the car of state as Mr. pursuits taste and he will get no better terms for the Filipinos than he can get today by submitting to the McKinley administration. Rather, ten thousand times better extend this administration until this may be accomplished than let Bryan and his extra session of congress strike colors to the insurgents.

WATCH THE COUNT.

Democratic Scheme to Carry Ohio For Bryan.

KEEP GUARD AT EVERY POINT!

There Are Thirty-three Hundred Precincts In Ohio, and the Stealing of a Few Votes In Every Precinct Would Mean a Change in the State's Vote.

The Republican state committee is informed that a scheme is on foot to steal the state for Bryan, if it can be done.

There are many ways in which this might be attempted, and every one of them should be guarded against. One is, to call a Republican ticket as a Democratic one, in the count of the vote. Another, and a very clever one is for a Democratic judge who is "calling" the tickets one by one, to pick up two tickets at a time, thus losing one vote to McKinley and the whole Republican ticket every time this is done.

A single Democrat, on an election board, may thus reverse the verdict of his precinct. The ballots are destroyed when the count is completed, thus precluding any recount. See to it that the count is an honest one. The Republicans have nothing to fear from an honest ballot and a straight count.

Republican precinct committeemen in every precinct in Ohio have the legal right to see that EVERY BALLOT is not only called, but is called *correctly*. Insist on your legal rights!

Men who can be relied upon absolutely should be appointed watchers at EVERY polling place in the state, and they should be instructed to see that neither Republicans nor Democrats shall be elected out of the votes which legally belong to them. Republicans want honest elections. They believe in the rule of the majority, and not in fraud and cheating.

REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY.

Move Employes at Better Wages Than Rule Everywhere.

In a quiet little shoe village in Ohio is an industry keeping 200 men busy that in 1895 could scarcely find work for 88. The 200, too, are getting much better wages per man than the smaller number did. This industry illustrates the situation in great lines of industrial activity, amounting to thousands of men employed more than before, and at higher wages. Houghton county, Michigan, at its recent annual industrial census, showed 12,371 men in the copper mines and mills—nearly double the number four years ago—with an equal increase in all other lines of activity. A Chicago concern that in 1896 employed 200 people, at an average pay of $7.57 per week, now keeps 585 busy at an average pay of $10.61 per week.

So it is everywhere. At Quincy, Ill., the industries all make reports like these, and this is interesting because it was at Quincy that Bryan made this characteristic remark:

"As I pass along the street, and as I look into the faces of some of the care-worn women who never get a chance to take a summer vacation at some pleasant watering place, I wonder how the husbands and sons of these women can find it in their hearts to support the policies which are today amassing great wealth in the hands of the few people with a rapidity never known before in the history of the world."

That Quincy is prospering in just the way that Bryan sneers at is shown by $2,000,000 increase in its bank deposits in four years, and $3,000,000 increase in the loans and discounts. This evidence of prosperity in the increased deposits appears in Ohio at many points, the Massillon banks having in four years doubled their deposits to $3,536,705, a net gain of $1,768,904. This is no chance or exceptional case, for the reports of the savings banks throughout the country show an increase from 1895 to 1900 of nearly $174,000,000, and the number of depositors—the most perfect index of the number of wage earners who are saving more than their expenses—is 5,370,169 now, against 5,079,732 a year ago.

SOLDIERS' PAPER

Tells the Veterans Their Duty at the Polls.

COMB EVANS IS NOT AN ISSUE.

He Is Too Small—Duty of the Old Boys to Stand Firm For the Republican Party and the Re-election of Comrade McKinley.

The National Tribune of Washington, which has been bitterly fighting Pension Commissioner Evans for the last three years, has in its last issue an editorial article on the duty of the veterans, which is as follows:

The question of how they shall vote at the coming election is now urgently before the veterans and their relatives and friends for decision.

The present administration seeks to deserve and continue to be power for four years more. A vote for it will be interpreted, and should be interpreted, as an approval of its course since March 4, 1897, and a desire for the continuance of the conditions which now obtain. That is, it will be an approval of the war with Spain, and of the settlement made with that country at the conclusion of hostilities; of the retention of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines; of a firm and vigilant policy with regard to our great interests in the far east, of a strong and consistent foreign policy; of the maintenance of the gold standard, and a wise financial course; of a feeling of confidence and security in the business world; of a judicious protection to American manufactures, agriculture and wage-earners, and other features of administrative policy which have been a distinguished aid in building up the country to its present prosperity and greatness.

There are all things which the hosts of the veterans have deeply at heart—more deeply than any other sentiment. The darkest thing in the world to them is the well being and progress of the country, for which they have sacrificed so much and for which they have always stood ready to sacrifice much more. In all the great features of the policy the present administration has been admirably satisfactory to the veterans, and has received their hearty approval. They have been deeply disappointed and hurt by the rancorous of the pension bureau, and the existence of the reconcentrados, who by indescribably advertised and exploited himself at the cost of the expense and the expense of their reputation. That reconcentrado and brutal as he has been, is and will probably continue to be as long as he is in office, he is, after all, but a subordinate feature, and should be temporarily forgotten in the face of the great issues which the campaign has developed. At the very worst, we can endure him far better than we can endure the manifold and serious evils which the success of Bryanism would bring upon the country. What influence attaches Mr. Evans in his present position against the expressed wishes of the great body of veterans, against the protests of hundreds of comrades about and other public men, against his opposition by the Republican party in Tennessee, by the Republican national committee, and by the Republican national committee we are unable to say definitely. Suffice it to say that he is only hanging on the verge of public life, and liable to drop at any minute. After all, he is only a fly in the otherwise watery ointment, and may be readily eliminated.

Now, we are firmly convinced that were Evans 10 times worse than he is, the national issues before us are of such overwhelming importance that it would be at it the duty of the veterans to vote for the re-election of President McKinley. No matter how cruelly and unjustly Evans has treated us, no matter how exasperating his perennial "smartness," and jiggling have been, we cannot be parties to throwing the country back into the conditions from which it escaped four years ago; we cannot become accomplices in hauling down the flag in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines; we cannot vote to dishonor the men who died for our flag in the islands of the sea; we cannot become sponsors in any of the vagaries and destructive nostrums with which Mr. Bryan threatens the country. Mr. Bryan is diametrically opposed to substantially all—and the vital part of all—that we have thought, meditated, planned and done for the advancement and salvation of the country, since we first enlisted in its service, more than a third of a century ago. He has gathered under his banner all whom we have been fighting in the field and at home during all these years. His is the camp of our enemies, and of the enemies to everything that we have held to be vital to the nation's best interests and greatness. His success would be the success of men and ideas whom and which we have always bitterly opposed, and whose success would be a national calamity.

We must not pull down the fair temple, which we have done so much to erect, because some janitor or other underling is offensive to us. Let us stay in the edifice, which is as much ours as any one's, and scourge the offenders out.

Therefore we earnestly counsel every veteran and every veteran's son and son-in-law, to fix this eyes firmly upon the really great issues involved in the coming election, and rally to the polls with a solid vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. The interests of our beloved country demand this, and that is an appeal never made in vain to any true veteran.

NO FLAG-HAULING.

ROOSEVELT'S ELEGANT REPARTEE TO COLUMBUS SPEECH.

Democratic Purpose to Dishonor the Flag. Philippine Matter Will Be Settled Through the Action of Congress, but It Will Not Be Through Base Surrender.

"Woe to the generation that leaves to that which comes after it an inheritance of shame instead of an inheritance of honor, and I call on Ohio to take the lead in seeing that the United States, now on the threshold of a new century, declares again, once and for all, the old American doctrine that where the American flag has once been hoisted in honor it shall never be hauled down in dishonor."

These noble words, with which Governor Roosevelt concluded his great speech to the wonderful meeting at Columbus on October 16, state the Republican position as to the flag and the Philippines with absolute clearness and force. They answer all of the Democratic shouts to break the force of the attacks upon them for seeking to dishonor the stars and stripes. It is true that the American flag will come down in Cuba as it came down in Mexico, but with honor in doing so in both cases.

It was a Democratic administration that in the late fusion surrendered to Great Britain a vast empire in the northwest, that the same party only a few years before had declared must be fought for, and the American flag lost that magnificent empire forever, yet did so with honor, because it was by amicable arrangement between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. Whatever shall be done with the Philippines, in the wisdom of the American people, as expressed through their congress, it must be with honor and not through the baseness of a surrender to Aguinaldo and his adherents, because of their resistance to the lawful authority of the United States. Peace must be made by them as a precedent to everything else and President McKinley is to skulk his absolute duty as these territories of the United States, just as President Lincoln did the same duty by the southern states in their attempt to deny the authority of the general government, has taken every step as Lincoln did, with the highest honor of the American flag as the thing dearest to his heart. McKinley will be sustained, as Lincoln was.

TRUST REMEDY.

BRYAN'S SCHEME IS IMPRACTICABLE AND ITS SCOPE.

When He Was In Congress He Bitterly Opposed the Same Principle When Embodied In the Reciprocity Clause of McKinley Law.

"We have a trust remedy," shouts Bryan in his speeches. His pet scheme, one that is proposed even when in congress, is to empower the president to put upon the free list any article of the part that he may think is the product of an American trust. This is impracticable. Put absolute power over the articles of home production of consumption.

Yet when Bryan was in congress he and his party contended that the McKinley law was contrary to the constitution, in its reciprocity section, which empowered the president, if satisfied that countries whose tea, sugar or hides entered the United States free of duty were imposing duties on American products which he deemed to be reciprocally unequal, to suspend the free introduction of these articles and to levy certain specified duties on them while the period of suspension lasted.

If it was unconstitutional to direct the president to suspend the tariff upon five articles, how does it suddenly become constitutional to give the president full swing and control, all by himself, over every item of home manufacture that may be in the tariff list? Bryan's own party by that convention condemned his present boasted plan of taking care of trusts, and he was with his party in that contention against the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff. How is he going to be able to do with everything what then he declared to be unable to do with even five things?

BRYAN AT ANN ARBOR.

Michigan university students at Ann Arbor have always had their own way of getting from a public speaker, expressions of his opinion, and they treated Bryan according to their traditions. It wasn't a brutal attack, such as the Chicago stockyards crowd made upon Senator Hanna, but a good-natured badgering to bring out things that a speaker might otherwise fail to state. Thus the Ann Arbor boys got Mr. Bryan to say more frankly than he has anywhere else since this campaign commenced, that:

"We are in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

That declaration by Bryan, just as he is going to New York, made that trip useless, if it was not hopeless before.

BRYAN AND CROKER.

Tammany Boss Promised the New York Federal Patronage.

Croker's predominance in Bryan's New York (pet) makes very pertinent the New York World's remark that the prospect of a Cleveland government is a double weight which no administration Mr. Bryan can overcome. The World says this in speaking of Congressman Coler being shut out of the Democratic nomination for governor of New York by Tammany, and adds: "There is not an honest, intelligent Democrat in the city or state who does not know that Coler was refused re-election because he refused to obey the behests of Croker. Success as compared to duty he threatened in the way of political loss and of public plunder."

Here the chief and approved Democratic paper of the Empire state, in its condemnation of Croker, condemns Bryan who has surrendered to Croker under pledge, never yet denied, to permit the Tammany boss to control the federal patronage of New York state, as well as city, even to the selection of the Empire state representative in Bryan's cabinet, should the latter be police president. Bryanism in bad enough but it cannot be had in this campaign without Crokerism, for that is the price it must pay for party support in the city and state of New York. To this these New York World quotations testify.

TO THE WORKINGMEN.

Effects of Republican Policies Upon Their Welfare.

Hon. W. P. Mannings, in a recent speech before a Republican club at Zanesville made some telling points with his audience, which was largely composed of workingmen. Here are a couple of sample points:

"The workingmen, after having experienced a dose of Democracy, came to their senses in 1896, and placed in power the friends of American industry, with William McKinley at their head. The Dingley bill was passed, and at once the mills were opened in every portion of the land. The workingmen ran. Had employment without tramping from city to city. Universal prosperity. Industry and happiness exists throughout the land where only four years ago distress, poverty and illness prevailed.

"It is inconceivable that the workingmen of our country will permit themselves to be again led astray by the pleadings of a man who appeals to the passions and prejudices of the thoughtless and the evil inclined. As ex-President Harrison said in his recent interview, referring to Mr. Bryan, that it is 'a dangerous thing to permit such a man even as much as to lean against the pillars of the temple.'"

HIGHEST EVER KNOWN

Is the Wage-Rate In Manufacturing and Mining In This Country Today.

Greater than ever before in the history of the United States is the relative rate of wages in manufacturing and mining in 1900, says an official report just prepared by Carroll D. Wright, national commissioner of labor. The pay is much higher than in 1899, which was the highest year since 1892—and being the leads of comparison. In '93, during the Democratic panic, wages began to drop, and decreased steadily for the next four years of Democratic rule, and in '97, upon McKinley's election, began to advance again. More important still is that there are more people at work at these better wages. Michigan alone reports 1,061 factories, not in existence in 1897, that now employ 22,000 people, with $12,000,000 yearly wages. Of the factories in operation the same general truth holds good. The best proof of it all is in the increased savings of the workingmen that is shown by their deposits, for physical needs have to be satisfied *before* there is a surplus for the savings banks. Yet in the last business year workingmen in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota laid away $68,700,000 in the savings banks.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

Overwhelming is the strength of McKinley among the college faculties of the country. A poll of 11 of the largest institutions in the middle west, made by the Chicago Record (Independent) shows 405 members of the faculties for McKinley, 102 for Bryan, 21 for Woolley and 20 undetermined. Michigan university is not included, but of 2,714 students, 1,785 are known Republicans, and only 681 Democrats. The Boston Journal has been taking a similar canvas in the east, with like results, showing that our educational leaders thoroughly recognize the weakness and danger in Bryan.

As our army law, attacked by Bryan in his speeches, was upheld by the votes in congress of most of the Democrats in house and senate, Governor Roosevelt well asks "whether Mr. Bryan means to imply that these Democrats, in so voting, headed by Senator Cockrell, were actuated by the purpose to put the army in forts near great cities in order to terrorize workingmen?"

For years the Democrats howled because we were a debtor nation. Now they are howling because we are a creditor nation. Which be better—to owe money abroad, or to loan money abroad?

"God forbid!" exclaimed Richard Olney, when John G. Carlisle said to him, "If all of us come out for Bryan he may be elected."

LATEST FIND IN SCIENCE

Facts About Enzimes, a Subtle Species of Liquid Ferments.

DR. OSCAR LOEW'S INVESTIGATIONS.

A Discovery By Which He Hopes to Conquer Virulent Diseases, Increase the Tobacco Crop, Turn Poor Butter Into Good and Let Farmers Be Their Own Winemakers.

By the recent resignation of Dr. Oscar Loew the agricultural department has lost one of the most noted scientists in its employ, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun. Dr. Loew leaves to become professor of agricultural chemistry in the agricultural college of the Japanese imperial university at Tokio. He will receive a salary of $7,500 in addition to his duties in the university and other perquisites.

Dr. Loew's specialty was the investigation of what are known in organic chemistry as enzimes, a subtle species of liquid ferments that are neither animate nor inanimate, but somewhat similar to both. He found that certain of these ferments were present in the cells constituting organs of practically all the kinds of diseases and that it was the development of the enzime in the system that checked the disease and killed the microbes when a disease like typhoid, smallpox or yellow fever had run its course. From this discovery it was but a step to decide that if the enzime could be introduced into the system of a patient the disease would be checked before it had run its course and the patient have a much better chance for recovery.

It was a long and faithfully patient investigation that established this fact. Dr. Loew finally succeeded in selecting a particular enzime which while not harmful to the human system would dissolve and kill the microbes of yellow fever, scarlet fever, typhoid, smallpox, bubonic plague, diphtheria, tetanus and other diseases. Like all other investigations of this sort, the experiments had to be made first in the laboratory test tubes, then on the lower animals and finally on human beings. In Japan Dr. Loew proposes to carry on extensive hospital experiments with the enzime before making the discovery over to the medical profession at large. He hopes especially to try it under practical working conditions on a large number of plague patients.

The work Dr. Loew carried on at the agricultural department in connection with tobacco curing promises to be of great commercial advantage to the United States. It has been known for a long time that the critical stage in the curing of high grade tobacco came while the leaf was passing through the period of fermentation, which by some method not generally understood, it developed the aroma and flavor that fixed its market value. Dr. Loew found that this fermentation was controlled by another enzime and that when the nature of the enzime or ferment was understood it would be possible to push or arrest its development almost as a photographic plate can be weakened or intensified in the darkroom. The improvement of the tobacco output of the country resulting from this discovery would have an important bearing on overcultivation.

Professor Loew was also engaged in similar experiments with butter and cider. The flavor of butter is believed to be due not to any excellence in the cow or its food, but to the presence of certain enzimes. It was Dr. Loew's theory that he could turn poor butter into higher grade butter by introducing the proper enzimes. Experiments were also made with cider wine, into which Dr. Loew introduced the enzimes which give to Rhine wines and other light wines their flavor. He procured from Germany some of the ferment used in winemaking and sought to develop it so that the farmer could introduce the enzime into his cider barrel and later draw out a fine quality of white wine. Professor Loew was conducting other experiments with wines, being convinced that the superiority of French wines over American lay not in the soil or the climate or methods employed, but in the flavoring enzimes which enter the casks during fermentation.

These enzimes are not native to America and can be secured only by importation. This theory has been strengthened by some of the western wine growers, who have secured enzimes from France, introduced them into their wine casks and then produced wines of a much higher class than formerly and scarcely distinguishable from the French product.

Dr. Loew's work will be continued by the other scientists at the department, and before long the United States may be producing Cuban tobacco in Connecticut and Kentucky, Elgin butter in Maine and Texas, French champagnes in California and Rhine wine in Michigan and New York.

Massachusetts at the Pan-American.

Several members of the Massachusetts commission to the Pan-American exposition recently paid a visit to Buffalo and returned home enthusiastic over the prospects for the exposition and determined to collect a splendid exhibit to represent the historic commonwealth of Massachusetts at the all American fair. Another member of the same commission, Alderman Adams of Boston, recently returned from the Paris exposition, and through his influence some 400 exhibits shown at the French capital will also be seen at Buffalo next summer. They will be shipped to the United States immediately after the Paris fair closes on Nov. 15.

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at prices that command attention.

Plain Plush Capes, 30 in. long, 120 in. sweep, value $7.50. Our price **$5.00**

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We guarantee every Plush garment sold.

Another lot of the Correct Styles in

JACKETS

just received this morning.

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES. | OPEN UNTIL 8:30 NIGHTS.

The Fair
The Cash Store.
The Satisfactory Store.

A Correction.

In the Star's report of the W. R. C. entertainment of Tuesday evening, the names of Messrs. F. W. Fish, John E. Waddell, J. V. Wilson, J. A. Cook and Wm. Kinnear were omitted as members of the Apollo Glee club, all of whom not only did much to add to the pleasure of the program, but have also greatly helped to make the club the excellent organization which it is.

FULLY AN HUNDRED

Republican First Voters' League of This City Will Start with That Many Members.

AN INTERESTING MEETING HELD

Arthur Berry Is Elected President; Fred Fogleson, Secretary; John Fisher, Assistant Secretary and John Garberson, Treasurer—Another Meeting Friday Evening.

The young Republicans, who are to vote for a president for the first time this fall, met at the office of Harry N. Quigley Tuesday evening and organized a First Voters' league. There was not a large attendance, but the league will start out with more than an hundred members. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and a great deal of interest is being manifested in the formation of the club.

Arthur Berry was made chairman of the meeting and Fredes Crow, secretary. Mr. Berry was afterward made president of the league; Fred Fogleson, secretary; John Fisher, assistant secretary, and John Garberson, treasurer.

A committee consisting of Arthur Berry, Fredes Crow, Fred Fogleson, John Garberson and M. M. Rhoads was appointed to wait upon the Marion county executive committee and see about getting quarters. The club at present has two locations in view and one of these will be secured within a few days.

John Fisher, Fred Fogleson, William Foye, M. M. Rhoads, Ray Frey, Clyde West, John Garberson and Fredes Crow were appointed on a membership committee. Several of the members handed in lists of the names of first voters who are desirous of joining the league.

The constitution and by-laws of the First Voters' league of the state was presented to the club, and it will probably be adopted. The meeting adjourned until Friday evening at 7 o'clock when the organization will be completed at the office of H. N. Quigley.

AT CLARIDON

A Four-Year-Old Boy Dies of Inflammatory Rheumatism.

Loyd Bebner, a four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Bebner of Claridon, died Wednesday from inflammatory rheumathan, from which he had suffered some time.

The funeral occurred Thursday at 10 o'clock and the remains were interred in the Claridon cemetery.

CALEDONIA NOTES

Happenings in the Big Village on the Whetstone.

Caledonia, Oct. 26.—J. L. Fell has gone to Cleveland for a few days.

The Caledonia Deposit bank is now in its new and elegant quarters, and is really clothed in appearance, having new furniture and all the conveniences necessary. A reorganization of the company recently took place, most of the non-resident stockholders selling to resident members. The bank company as reorganized has a capital stock of $10,000, with the following members: J. A. Chesney, G. Donnenwirth, L. C. Donnenwirth, A. M. Dilts, Hezekiah Hunter, H. L. Highly and H. A. Hipsher.

Mr. and Mrs. Hess, Miss Leona Hess and Mr. Earnie of Galion have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fell.

Mrs. George Potter and three children of Mallionsville are visiting Mrs. Potter's sister, Mrs. John Hanley, this week.

Henry Kellogg is suffering from typhoid fever.

Harry Berger is bedfast with typhoid fever.

Martin Koch has moved from his farm into his new residence in Caledonia.

Fred Beck is preparing to build an addition to his house.

Mayor Anderson will go to the Licking county reservoir on a fishing trip next week.

Frank Dowse having sold his residence, will build a new one as soon as a site is selected.

C. D. Besler is figuring on an electian well at his residence.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Beech are visiting Mt. Gilead friends.

C. V. Orr of Galion spent a few hours in town Wednesday. He is not going to move back as rumored.

The elevator and the mill, with its numerous annexes, are crowded full of corn and will soon have to stop delivery for want of room.

Mrs. Wm. Fields, who has been very ill with asthma, will probably go to Nevada or California for a change of climate.

William Moan is the new section boss on the Big Four, vice Hosea Willey, who suddenly left the town.

The street fair managers here claim to be able to pay premiums in full.

Old citizens say this is the finest and warmest fall known in many years, and that never was there such good fall fishing in the Whetstone.

Philip Meister will erect a new house on his farm adjoining town, and may move his blacksmith shop there, also in the spring.

The evening classes at the Y. M. C. A. are rapidly gaining in strength, new members being added each evening. The Y. M. C. A. members are taking great interest in the classes.

AT THE RAPP HOME

The Marriage of Miss Walters and Mr. Bachman Is Brilliantly Celebrated.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PRESENT

Following the Ceremony, Which Is Performed by Rev. Lawrence Idleman of Denver, a Wedding Feast Is Served at the P. G. Harvey Home. A Bridal Tour of the East.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rapp of east Center street was the scene of a brilliant social event Wednesday evening, Miss Bertha B. Walters and Mr. Arthur Caton Bachman being united in marriage in the presence of about one hundred and fifty of their most intimate friends and relatives.

The home presented a most pleasing and inviting appearance when the guests assembled, the beauty of the interior being enhanced with a profusion of foliage plants and bloom, pink and white being the color theme.

Promptly at 7:30 o'clock Miss Quigley, who presided at the piano, began the beautiful wedding march by Mendelssohn, and with the sweet strains of the selection the bride and groom, attended by Miss Veronice Christian and Mr. Orley Rapp, took their places in the front parlor before a bank of palms and roses, with an overhead decoration of smilax.

The bride was gowned in white silk mousolin over white taffeta silk, and carried a prayer book. Miss Christian wore a pink polkado silk mousolin and carried a bunch of pink and white roses.

Rev. Lawrence Idleman of Denver, a relative of the bride, was the officiating minister, and the solemn service of the Episcopal church was performed in a beautiful and impressive manner. While the service was in progress Miss Quigley played "Hearts and Flowers."

Following the congratulations, the guests were escorted to the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Harvey of Church street, where an elaborate wedding supper was served, and the evening was concluded with a season of happy social enjoyment at the Rapp home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bachman need no introduction to Marion people. The bride's pleasant disposition and accomplishments have made her a social favorite. The groom, although not a Marion boy, is well known in this city, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Bachman is identified with the clothing business at Ravenna, which city will be the future home of the happy couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Bachman left for an extended Eastern tour Thursday.

COMMON PLEAS.

In the matter of Mollie McWilliams against George Roberts, the defendant, by his attorney, G. E. Monser, today filed an answer to the plaintiff's petition, making a general denial of every allegation contained therein.

Michael Madden, under indictment for robbery, was taken before Judge Young Saturday and his bail is fixed $300. Young Madden is held as one of the fellows who helped to rob R. C. Peters.

In the matter of Jessie Benedict against Emmet Benedict, the plaintiff by her attorneys, Scofield, Durfee & Scofield, has filed in common pleas court an affidavit for attachment in contempt, alleging that the plaintiff has failed and refused to pay the $75 temporary alimony allowed in the case, although he has been working and is amply able to do so.

Rebecca Evans, by her attorney, H. E. Hill, Tuesday filed in common pleas court a petition against Quincy Evans asking to be allowed alimony.

The petitioner states that they were married in May, 1888, and that she has ever since been a faithful, dutiful and obedient wife, but that he has treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner. He has now left her, and refuses to longer provide for or live with her.

Temporary alimony sufficient to keep her pending the hearing of the action is asked for, and, on the final hearing, permanent alimony such as will furnish her a just and reasonable support.

The papers in the case of the State of Ohio against Wm. McInerow, who is under indictment for attempted arson and assault with intent to kill, have been sent to Governor George K. Nash that he may make a requisition on the governor of New York for McInerow's arrest and return to this city.

McInerow is now known to be in Buffalo or near there, and an officer will be sent for him in the near future.

Quincy Evans, Thursday, by his attorneys, Scofield, Durfee & Scofield, filed in common pleas court an answer and cross-petition to his wife's alimony petition, making a general denial of the allegations contained therein, and asking for a divorce on the ground of abandonment and desertion. It alleges that she left him without provocation on his part, and has since refused to live with him.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

Margaret J. Auld to Samuel M. Auld, forty acres in Tully township, 500.

Harry Metz to Henry Metz, twenty acres in Montgomery township, $800.

Henry Metz to Harry Metz, 24.84 acres in Montgomery township, $1200.

Emma L. Dana to George Gast and Margaret Gast, three-fifths of an acre in Prospect, $300.

John A. Morten to Charlotte and Mary J. Morten, 28 acres and fifty perches in Waldo township, will.

John A. Morten to Martha Olive Frey, James B. Frey and Wesley Frey, fifteen acres in Waldo township, will.

Thomas R. Griffith and Elizabeth A. Griffith to Orsamus Rutter, lots 269 and 270 in David Gast's second addition to Prospect, $500.

Thomas R. Griffith and Elizabeth A. Griffith to Linnie Rutter, lot 242 in Gast & Davis' addition to Prospect, $1000.

Orfelia J. Fields and W. F. Fields to Louisa Knight, lot 1 in Kennedy's addition to Caledonia, $425.

Eva F. Dallas and husband to S. N. Swick, lots 635 and 636 in Marion, $3,000.

C. S. Lippincott, and others, to George W. Hoppock, lot 1209 in Leffler & Son's addition to Marion, $850.

Benjamin Sharpless to E. C. Sharpless, lot 886 in Baker's Fourth addition to Marion, $1.

J. C. Martin and wife to Royal P. Martin, lot 3295 in Peters' Park addition to Marion, $150.

Linda J. Clement to C. H. and M. A. Virden, one lot in LaRue, $560.

Daniel Drake, and others, to David Click, 83 2-3 acres in Waldo township, $4400.

Jacob Merchant to Eva F. Dallas, eighty acres in Claridon township, $4,000.

Mary Nickel to Elizabeth Nickel, twenty-two acres in Richland township, will.

John Parr to John Q. Drake, one-fourth acre in Bowling Green township, $850.

Probate Court.

James Wesley Epley and Ada Beeching have been licensed to wed.

Jacob Heil and Ella Ruggles, Ray E. Schultz and Bertha Lewis have been granted marriage licenses.

A petition to sell real estate was Monday filed in probate court by Wm. Rauh, administrator of the estate of Samuel Parr, deceased.

Clarence Leroy Sanford and Margaret Belle Schultz have been licensed to marry.

James L. Wallace and Pearl A. Gorenflo, Homer P. Baker and Zoa May Jones, Noah Schlee and Ida Mather, Arthur Caton Bachman and Bertha B. Walters and George T. Thompson and Myrtle May Keller have been granted marriage licenses.

Dr. Horatio Chisholm and family are at LaRue to remain a couple of days.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Edward are visiting friends at Cleveland.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

Dress Goods

That Are Being Cut Freely

All Wool Tricots, Bright Shades	29c
Sponged Homespun	50c
Black Forty-Two inch Cheviots	59c
Fifty inch Cheviots All Colors	90c

Warner & Edwards

The Sterling Store.

Marion's Only Exclusive

LADIES' STORE.

Remember that our stock is strictly first-class, and contains only the latest and most up to date styles in ladies furnishing fancy goods and notions.

Pillow Tops.

We are showing a new line of Pillow Tops in the "Cameo" effect. We are the only people showing this particular style, which are very handsome and are selling rapidly. It is known to be a positive fact that we show the largest assortment of pillow tops in this city.

Baby Caps

If you are contemplating buying a Cap or Bonnet for your baby do not fail to visit the department as it contains all the latest styles in children's silk and woolen Caps. We can sell you a fine Silk Cap for your baby at 35c that you will pay more for elsewhere. See our show window and be convinced that what we say is right. Kid gloves, hosiery, underwear and corsets at all prices.

The Sterling Store.
East Center St.

Gazette Memorial Building.

Make Me An OFFER.

For Sale or Exchange—The property known as the Marion Tool Company, one-half acre, with buildings and machinery, will take Marion property.

On north Main street, property combining residence, tin shop and livery barn. A good investment. See me about it quick.

Residences on east Church St., 8 rooms, splendid location; very desirable, will sell for cash or terms.

For Sale fine dwelling on Leader street, furnace, two lots and barn. Splendid property.

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Phone 201. Real Estate Agent.

The Lewis Grocery.

The Lard Market.

We want 1,000 pounds of good country Lard at once.

R. T. Lewis & Co.
North Main St. Opp. Court House

Quick Sellers.

That's the kind of goods we handle. You always get the best for your money here.

Steel stove pipe	15c
Elbows, each	12c and 10c
Coal buckets	45c to 10c
Fire shovels	10c, 5c and 3c
Stove boards, wood backs	60c
2-Qt enameled steel coffee pots	15c
4-Qt enameled steel coffee pots	40c
10c wood faucets, each	3c
2-Qt pudding pans	3c
2-Qt dippers	5c
Alarm clocks (warranted)	69c
Fine large medallions, special	50c
9-In pie pans, 4 for	5c
Floor oilcloth, per yd	25c

THE ARK.
145 S. Main St. J. B. LAYTON.

The Uhler & Phillips Store.

DRESS GOODS.

The reason why this store is doing the Dress Goods business of Marion is because you can see twice as many dress goods here than at any other Marion store and the prices are nearer the popular idea of lowness.

All-Wool Tricots for waists or dresses at 29c

Satin Soliels in 10 new colors and black as highly finished as a satin duchess at 50c

Double Faced Suitings for rainy day skirts at 50c

Prunella Cloth the weight of a serge with the bright luster of a henrietta very pretty in about 8 different fall colorings at $1 00

Gray Mixed Homespuns, 56 inches wide, the best material ever shown for the money at $1 00

Uhler & Phillips.

Family Washing.

Our improved rough-dry system will surely please you. We wash, starch, dry, iron all the flat pieces, such as spreads, sheets, slips, table covers, napkins, etc., and return it at 4c per pound. We have a large trade on this class of work and every person seems to be delighted with the service. The work is assorted strictly by the forelady and handled in the most careful manner. Try it.

Lace Curtains, 25c.

Anthony's Laundry.
230 E. Center St. Phone 2165.

Painless Dentistry

You will experience very little pain as tooth drawn or filled if you come to me

Dr. E. C. Throckmorton.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

MEET ME AT FRANKS.

Eight Weeks Until Christmas

Buyers of Dry Goods are now and will be more than ever the next few weeks seeking out that store where their money will go the farthest, securing them the greatest values at the least cost. We are full to the roof in anticipation of the largest Winter business since we first opened the doors of MARION'S BIGGEST STORE, and seekers after real values in Dry Goods bought in the latest and lowest priced markets will be delighted with our complete display. We ask no favors, no discrimination, no partiality, but the honest criticism, the full comparison, value for value, dollar for dollar, to which we are entitled.

The One Great Dress Goods Department of Marion is This

Up-to-date styles. Tremendous assortment and unmatchable values greet you here. By all means the best and biggest stock this store ever had and it always has the best. Can you resist these wonderful offerings? Lots, in many instances, are limited. So don't delay.

At 7½c yard worth up to 19c yard. A nice assortment double fold plaids and checks for waists and children's dresses, sold as high as 10 cents a yard, choice while they last, per yard 7½c

19c yard for dress goods that sold up to 50c yard Plaids, Mohairs, novelties and fancy effects, colors and black, a nice assortment, while they last, per yard 19c

29c for all wool dress goods that sold up to 75c yard Fifty fifty pieces in this lot, all wool plaids, two-toned Crepons and novelties, suitings, big variety, many sold at 75c yard, none less than 50c, choice per 29c

49c for high grade dress goods, some sold at 52 yd. This is a high class collection silk and wool plaids and novelties, imported effects that sold as high as $2.00, choice while they last at per yard 49c

Cotton Blankets.

We bought several cases of a big soft 10-4 size Cotton Blanket in the good shades of gray. It is a dollar Blanket in every respect, but our price is 82½c pair.

A full line of Wool Blankets that are veritable eye-openers. They are carried-over goods, perfect in every respect, and are marked at little prices for fast selling.

We Sell the Most Up-to-date Millinery at Saving Prices.

We demonstrate this daily. Buy a Hat here and you cannot find its equal bought elsewhere in the city for the amount you paid us. We employ city trimmers who give you the benefit of their experience. We are showing many new Hats daily, popular priced ones that satisfy you and your pocketbook. Bring your old hat and trimmings here, we'll make it look like new and for a very small sum.

The Ready-made Department That Never Is Undersold.

That's ours, just now especially we are making many new friends by our large assortment and low prices.

Seventy-five sample Dress Skirts, no two alike, bought by us at a big discount, to be sold way below regular retail prices, blacks and colors, $1 98 to $10 00.

Ladies' Jackets

Box styles or fitted backs, a line that is acknowledged to be the best $3 98, $5 00, $7 50 and up to $25.00.

Ladies' Suits

Big new lines in this week, full line, sizes 32 to 42, prices from $5.00 to $25 00. Ladies' Plush Capes $5.00, $6.98 and up to $8 75. Ladies' black Kersey Capes $6 98 up to $15 75. Ladies' Fur Capes, full line, large sizes, Astrachan Capes $10.75 and up. Fine Electric Seal Capes $29 00 and up. Neck Scarfs and Collarettes all kinds furs $1.98, $2.50, $2.98 up to $25.00.

Underskirts.

See the surprises that await you here.

Wool Skirt patterns, 49c.

Fine all-wool Skirt patterns with boucle border, all colors, worth $1.50, here for $1.00.

Black Satine Skirts, 49c.

Large line Black and Colored Mercerized Skirts, in the very newest shapes, $1 00, $1.50 and upwards.

Electric Seal Jackets

To buy the best you should see these. Fine Electric Jackets $20 00, $25 00 $30 00 and $37 50

The Big Carpet Department.

This department is known everywhere, its doing a bigger business every year because it gives people values that they know to be the best. Get our prices. See this vast assortment and if you can do better we'll not urge you to buy.

Heavy yard wide Rag Carpets 25c yard.
Fast colored Ingrains 25c yard.
Half wool Ingrains 37½c yard.
All Wool Ingrains 50c yard.
Brussels 60c, 65c yard and up.
Linoleums and Oil Cloths the best for the least money.

We Guarantee a Substantial Saving on all Underwear.

We closed four manufacturer's sample lines at a tremendous discount from regular prices and can sell Underwear today for less than wholesale figures. These samples are both wool and cotton for men, ladies, misses and children. You may never see the day when you can buy Underwear at equal prices.

Men's Gloves.

We haven't heard of a man yet who saw these Gloves that cared to look further. Every kind of skin in every quality. Hundreds and hundreds of pairs. A tremendous spot cash purchase that we in turn will sell at prices that are known to be the lowest. All we ask is, see them.

Prices, 15c pair up to $1.00.

Black Dress Goods.

Complete new line Black Crepons, Henriettas, Cheviots, Venetians and fancy effects, special new lots bought under value to be sold the same way. A line of beautiful Black Crepons at 89c, $1 00 and $1.25 that have never been equaled before by us at the prices mentioned.

D. A. Frank & Company.

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